The People's Press.

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The People's Press.

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FIGHT WITH AN ALLIGATOR.

A few years since, "circumstances over which I had no control"—this, I believe is a popular way of putting it—had reduced me from affluence to poverty. I was but twenty-four years of age, strong of heart and limb; and so, instead of idling away my life at home, I resolved to emigrate to South America, where an old friend of my father's was likely to aid me in the restoration of my fallen fortunes.—I reached Buenos Ayres in due season, and soon after found myself at the *estanzia* of Don Miguel Ramon, of Cerrado, near the city of St. Jago de los Caballos. The Don was a very wealthy man, growing cotton, coffee, tobacco and corn, as well as other South American productions, but deriving, in patriarchal fashion, the greater part of his income from his flocks and herds. Unfortunately he was a widower, with only one child, a boy, now of some five years of age, and of whom his father was dotingly fond. Here I was frankly and generously welcomed, and, what with riding my host's horses, shooting among his rice fields, aiding him in his accounts, and giving little Charlie lessons in French and English, I passed my time most agreeably.

I was returning from a half-built sugar-mill one day, perhaps a month after my first arrival at the hacienda, at about four o'clock in the afternoon. I had left the dingy complexioned masons sipping their chocolate, and had received the foreman's solemn assurance that a fresh course of blocks properly cemented should be laid before he permitted his gang to give over work. I was riding homeward, then, thinking of many things—of the old days at home; of friends and school-fellows that I should perhaps never see again in the flesh; of—

"What was that? A cry of pain?" Yes, a cry, certainly of pain or terror—the shrill, appealing cry of a child's agonized voice; and I started and wheeled my horse towards the quarter from which the sounds seemed to come. The cry was repeated, more feebly than before; and as I had now no doubt as to the direction whence the call for help proceeded, I dashed across a ravine, and scrambling up the steep bank opposite, came in sight of the chain of lagoons, connected with the mighty Rio Plata by a small river, which skirted the plantations of rice and tobacco, and on the banks of which I had shot many a snipe and flamingo. Here, at the edge of a cane-bordered creek that ran up from the nearest lagoon into the broken ground, where the hillocks were gay with purple rhododendrons and the wild geraniums, I beheld a sight that chilled my blood with horror.

Close to the margin of the water, knee-deep in the flowers and tall Pampas grass, just where the white and yellow pond lillies mingled with the rich colored blossoms of the flowered prairie, was a child—little Charlie—Don Miguel's hope and heir—the one tie to life and its affections. I knew the bare little golden head at once. But the boy stood, rooted to the ground, transfixed by terror, crouching down, his blue eyes, dilated by mortal fear, fixed on something huge, shapeless, unclean, that drew nearer yet, a grim and monstrous thing, that had more the aspect of a large log, glistening with slimy mud, than of anything else. What is the ugly thing that has crawled out from the creek, fringed with bushes of the laurel-rose, and that is clumsily climbing the bank with awkward hurry of its ungainly claw-tipped feet? An alligator, by Heaven! for I see the slanting sunlight glisten on its scaly back, and the formidable jaws open and display the curved row of gleaming white teeth, as, with its cruel red eye fixed upon its prey, it approached the spot where stood the fated child, frozen by a terror that denied him the power to flee.

"Run, Charlie, run! run towards me!" I called aloud, at the same time urging my horse down the bank. The little fellow turned his pale face towards me, and recognized me; but fear was still too potent with him, and he remained where he was, crying out to "Mirry Warburton" to save him. I dashed in the spurs rowel deep, and at one bound came crashing through the rhododendrons to within some three or four feet of the place where the child stood. The alligator wheeled angrily round, to confront the intruder who dared to come between him and his toothsome supper; and my horse, driven wild with terror at the sight and smell of the monstrous reptile, reared, swerved, and threw me, galloping off like a mad creature. I was on my feet in a moment, and had just time to throw myself between the alligator and the boy before the blood-thirsty jaws could close in the first fatal snap.—The brute recoiled a little, for alligators are cowardly as well as fierce, and they have been known to watch for hours in their reedy ambush, allowing men to pass them uninjured, until they could pounce securely on a woman or child. But the reptile's slow blood had been too much stirred by the expectation of an easy triumph to permit him to decline the fight, and he crawled in upon me, uttering the hoarse cry, half-roar, half-whimpering moan, that a cayman gives under the sting of pain or fury.

I had my sheath-knife out, a strong double-edged blade of Barcelona steel, with a cross handle and buck horn haft; but this seemed a poor weapon against such a foe. By a hasty impulse—one of those life-saving thoughts that come upon us at moments of extreme peril, as if they were the whisperings of inspiration—I tore the blue woolen poncho from my shoulders—happily, I had adopted the new Spanish style of dress—and, wrapping the mantle around the tough handle of my whalebone riding whip, I forced it between the alligator's jaws as he closed with me, while at the same time, bending forward, I struck hard with my two-edged knife at his white throat, which was comparatively unprotected. The first stab told, for the white streak was soon crimsoned with blood; but the second stroke failed, and the knife slipped, and rattled uselessly on the armor plates of the creature's mailed back; and then began a struggle for death or life between my terrible antagonist and myself. My strength was nothing to that of the huge reptile, and I felt myself dragged to right and left as if I had been a rat in the grip of a terrier, yet I held on fast to the whalebone handle of the whip, while the sharp teeth vainly gnashed and tore at the spongy wool that clogged them, and I retained my hold in sheer desperation, striking in with my knife whenever I got a chance, but usually baffled by the tenacious armor of my invulnerable adversary.

Charley, a few feet distant, was sobbing piteously, at times crying aloud in appeal to Guachos, whom he knew—"Sanoho!" "Diego!" "El Negro!"—to help "Mirry Warburton;" for the dear little fellow, delivered from his first agony of alarm, seemed now to think only of my peril.—The idea was a good one, although the child's weak voice could not of course reach far. Exerting the full strength of my lungs, I twice shouted forth the well-known desert cry when a jaguar is sighted: "Mozos, a mi!—El Tigre!—Mozos!"—and I fancied, as I uttered the second call, that I heard a distant answer, like a faint echo. But now I had need of all my breath and all my muscles, for the infuriated animal with which I fought, tearing the cloth of the soft mantle to pulp, was gradually getting its grim jaws free.—Twice already, had my wrist and arm been grazed by its keen teeth—I bear the white scars to this day—and the horrible odor of the creature, and the remorseless glare of its small bloodshot eyes, impressed me with the fantastic notion that my enemy was something evil beyond the mere furious greed of a wild beast. Yet I grasped the whalebone whip handle, and drove in the knife with all the force of an arm that was fast growing exhausted. Spent, breathless, giddy, was dragged down, and in a kneeling attitude, exerted the remains of my waning strength in a stab at the alligator's throat. The blade broke short off by the handle as it lodged among the stout scales of the neck.

Just then I heard a shout, and the tramp of a horse coming up at full and furious speed. On they came, the steed foam-flecked and gored by the spur, the rider brandishing high above his head the spiral coils of the lasso. I recognized the horseman in an instant. It was Juan, the Guacho, the boldest and most dexterous of all that Centaur brotherhood; and he knew me, and comprehended at a glance the state of affairs.

"Stand back, Englishmen—stand back!" he cried aloud, "and I'll do the rest; Mozos!—El Tigre!—Mozos!" And he whirled the lasso high, spurring his frightened horse nearer and nearer the spot.

Reeling, breathless and dizzy of brain, I understood the Guacho's meaning sufficiently to stand back, letting go my hold of the tough whip-handle, which, with the tattered poncho wrapped around it, I had hitherto obstinately kept between the alligator's churning jaws. The infuriated brute followed me up with a bitter hate, his hateful snout all but brushing my knees as I staggered back. But just at that instant, whirr! crack! came the well-known sound of the heavy lasso whistling past, launched with unerring aim, and as I gazed about me with haggard eyes, I saw that the noose was tightening round the reptile's neck, while Juan, with the end of the stout cord fastened to his saddle, had started off at a canter, towing along the alligator after him, as he had tugged along many a bull and many a wild steed.

For an instant it seemed as if the Guacho's would be an easy triumph; but it was only the surprise of the shock that had mastered the alligator, a very large one, and of great weight and strength which soon began to tell. I saw the horse brought, with a jerk, to a stop, and then, to my dismay, beheld steed and rider dragged by sheer force towards the lagoon, vainly striving to resist the superior power of the gigantic tyrant of the waters.—Juan drove in his spurs urging his panting and terrified horse by voice, hand and knee to put out its whole strength; but it soon seemed plain that unless the saddle girths gave way, dragged down into the pool he would be, horse and man, while there could be in such a case little doubt of the issue of the conflict. To cut the cord, would have been the only mode of separating the combatants in this unequal duel; but I had let fall my broken knife in the long pampas grass, and a Guacho clings to his lasso with the same mechanical impulse that causes a seaman to hold fast to shroud or stay. "Let go the rope!" I called out to him as loudly as I could.—"Loose the end from the saddle ring and let the end go!" But Juan paid no heed to my advice, but spurred his struggling horse, uttering at the full pitch of his voice the "tiger call" of the herdsmen.

The child had crept close to me, and was holding on to my coat, weeping and calling on his absent father, and his presence embarrassed me; for wearied and disarmed as I was, I felt eager to come to the aid of the bold lad, who had saved me from the very jaws of death; but just at the moment that mulatto girl, Charlie's nurse, came running down the hill with sobs and outcries in search of the truant charge who had strayed off while she was threading scarlet berries for a necklace, four of our mounted men came thundering down with cheery shouts and lassos whirled aloft; and in a very short time the alligator, strong and savage as he was, noosed and entangled by the pliant cords, stabbed with knives, and beaten down by bolas, lay dead and harmless.

Before we left the spot, a number of other persons, alarmed by the "tiger call"—never before heard so near the hacienda itself—came up, and among the last of these was Don Miguel, already instructed by a mounted messenger as to what had occurred. He arrived pale with emotion, sprang from his horse, and clasped his little son in his arms, eying the child all over with jealous anxiety, as if to be assured that he was really unscathed; then, coming up to me, he grasped both my hands, and before I could prevent him, kissed them as fervently as ever devotee pressed his lips to the relics of a saint.

THE GEORGIA GOBLINS.

More about the Mysterious Doings at Surrency Station.

A special reporter of the Savannah *News* gives the following as the latest from the Georgia goblins, whose mysterious doings at the residence of Mr. Surrency have before been noticed:

"Mr. Surrency was in the city at the beginning of the affair, and was expected home that evening. The train, however, was behind hand, and his daughter, a young lady of, I suppose, seventeen years, walked out to the track to see if she could discover the lights of the expected train. While anxiously looking she distinctly saw an object in the form of a man approaching her, but apparently with no bad intention. She however turned and walked quietly back to the steps, and just as she reached them, heard something like a chunk come whizzing through the air and falling to the ground quite near her. For fear of being laughed as for cowardice, she concluded not to mention it to the family, and sat down on the steps. She looked immediately in the direction she had come, but could see nothing.

THE APPARITION.

She could see it in no direction, though the grounds are quite open, and we feel sure, from the distance shown us, that she could plainly have seen an object of a much smaller size, especially when moving. As she took her seat on the steps other things similar to the first fell around her in quick succession, and in quite close proximity, none striking her. They all came from the direction whence she had seen the apparition. She then moved into the parlor, where were some gentlemen, among them a minister. She still said nothing of it, and went into the kitchen, which adjoins the house, where her mother was superintending the preparation of supper. As she was going from the parlor through the passage-way to the kitchen, she could distinctly hear things similar to those described falling in the yard and against the end of the house, apparently moving in the direction of the kitchen. By the time she had gained the entrance brickbats, bottles, &c., were falling in thick profusion on every side. The gentlemen present were called, and diligent search made, though no one could be seen, yet those missiles were falling around. It then got among the pots on the stove, threw them off, overturned the coffee-pot, threw crockery, knives, &c., about the floor, and entered the house, where similar actions took place. Books, glasses and other things were scattered about the floor. A young brother of Mr. Surrency was here sent for, and remained with the family during the night. He was one of the principal witnesses of the

STRANGE SCENES,

and detailed to us many interesting items. One in particular was that while standing before the fire in the parlor, looking towards some book-shelves in the opposite end of the room, he distinctly saw a book from the middle of a pile of six or eight draw slowly out, describe an arch upward from the shelf, then gradually descend some six or seven feet from the shelf, and lie quietly on the floor. He picked it up, laid it back, and the same motion was gone through again. He then called Miss Surrency from an adjoining room, and showed her the book as it lay on the floor, and she said that she had put it back from the same position three times that day. The book was a quarto volume of Walker's Dictionary, and was shown to us. It is singular, to say the least of it, that these things could go on in different parts of the house at the same time, and that they usually choose this manner of proceeding; and frequently in open day-light would they go on inside the house and over the yard at the same moment, and with articles of an altogether different size and nature. We were also shown

A LARGE GREASE SPOT

in the middle of the floor, where a bottle of oil is said to have fallen. The bottle was removed from the house for fear of its coming in contact with fire, and placed on a post in the back yard, where it suddenly left, passing around the front of the house, came through the front door while it was being closed, fell on the floor and broke near the table where it formerly sat. The spot was evidently caused from oil, and it certainly fell from the direction of the front door, as can easily be seen from its shape. We were told that Mrs. Surrency left her home for a day or two, by the advice of her husband and friends, and with her daughter, went to the house of a friend (Mr. Patterson,) some two miles distant. Anxious to get all the information we could, we set out at once and walked to Mr. Patterson's. And just here comes

THE STRANGEST PART

of our tale. Mrs. S. and daughter did leave home during the week, and went to Mrs. P's with the intention of remaining there, and as soon as they arrived at his house, the identical proceedings enacted at Mr. Surrency's began at Mr. Patterson's and ceased at Surrency's as soon as the ladies left. They remained at Patterson's for a few hours, and not wishing to have his household goods so badly destroyed, determined to return home. Miss Surrency remained at Mr. Patterson's, and her mother returned, and as soon as she arrived home (about sunset) the very

SAME FREAKS

began again. They ceased at Patterson's when she left there, and have never returned, though the young lady remained, and was seen there by your correspondent and friends. These strange things have never happened except where Mrs. Surrency was present, and always ceased when she left; and it is very clear, assuming it to be from a supernatural source, that she is the medium through which it acts. She stated to us that she had never been mesmerized, never saw a mesmerist or spiritualist, that she knew of, never read a word on spiritualism, and has never thought about it except when she heard others mention it. The same may be said of her daughter; while Mr. Surrency has always been a strong opponent of the doctrine of spiritualism in any form. He is a plain practical farmer, a well-to-do and popular citizen, and has an excellent name among his neighbors, many of whom we met at his house; and all of the railroad employees with whom we spoke seemed to vie with each other in heaping praises upon himself and wife. No suspicion was ever known to rest upon his conduct. This is part of the long and interesting interviews that we had with the family, and whether attributed to human or other agency, the whole thing is

A STRANGE MYSTERY

to us, and we at least have no right to doubt it. Every word spoken by them carries with it an air of candor that no intelligent auditor can disregard. Each of them was questioned by us apart from the others, and at different times, and when they did not expect it, and each tallied with the other as closely as possible. What they said was also substantiated by many of their neighbors and away from their presence. It is certainly singular that human agencies could operate so diffusedly over a house and ground, in the presence of hundreds, all on the alert, and yet not be detected, unless we assume the improbable position that a man's eyes and brains are of little value to him. That the scheme is concocted from motives of profit is alike futile, as we were assured by disinterested authority that in the past week Mr. Surrency had fed no less than

ONE THOUSAND PEOPLE,

lodging them at night, and all without charging them one dime. That such things are done by either himself or family is equally absurd, as it is highly improbable that they would continue a thing so costly and destructive. Mr. S. is pained to see so many absurd stories and exaggerations in regard to it, and, as for instance, the

SHAMEFUL TALE

about the hog appearing in the house, and also about the whisky bottle coming to Captain Burns voluntarily. Mrs. S. assured us that she had lost several dozen pieces of crockery, glassware, china, &c.. and showed us the only remaining piece of her old lot, which was a small china saucer, and which she had for six different times seen removed mysteriously and by

AN UNSEEN POWER

from one part of the house to another without being broken. No live object has ever been seen by any of the family that entered in all mysterious, except the apparition seen by the young lady. No mysterious voice has ever been heard. No questions have ever been asked from either party, and no intimations have ever been given from the unseen power.

Horace Greeley's Ride.

When Mr. Greeley was in California, ovations awaited him at every town. He had written powerful leaders in the *Tribune* in favor of the Pacific Railroad, which had greatly endeared him to the citizens of the Golden State. And therefore, the people made much of him when he went to see them.

At one town the enthusiastic populace tore his celebrated white coat to pieces, and carried them home to remember him by.

The citizens of Placerville prepared to *fete* the great journalist, and an extra coach, with extra relays of horses, was chartered of the California State Company, to carry him from Folsom to Placerville, distance forty miles. The extra was on some account delayed, and did not leave Folsom until late in the afternoon. Mr. Greeley was to be *feted* at 7 o'clock that evening by the citizens of Placerville, and it was altogether necessary that he should be there by that hour. So the State Company said to Henry Monk, the driver of the extra, "Henry, this great man must be there by 7 o'clock to-night." And Henry answered, "the great man shall be there."

The roads were in an awful state, and during the first few miles out of Folsom slow progress was made.

"Sir," said Mr. Greeley, "are you aware that I must be at Placerville at 7 o'clock to-night?"

"I've got my orders!" laconically replied Henry Monk.

Still the coach went slowly forward.

"Sir," said Mr. Greeley, "this is not a trifling matter. I must be there at seven."

But the speed was not increased, and Mr. Greeley chatted away another half hour, when as he was again about to remonstrate with the driver, the horses suddenly started in a furious run, and all sorts of encouraging yells filled the air from the throat of Henry Monk.

"That is right, my good fellow," said Mr. Greeley, "I'll give you ten dollars when we get to Placerville. Now we are going!"

They were indeed, and at a terrible speed.

Crack! crack! went the whip, and again that voice split the air. "Get up! hi yil g'long! yip—yip!"

And on they tore, over ruts and stones, up and down at a rate of speed never before achieved by stage horses.

Mr. Greeley, who had been bouncing from one end of the coach to the other, like an India rubber ball, managed to get his head out of the window and said:

"D—on't—on't you—u—think—e shall get there by seven, if we do—on't go so fast?"

"I've got my orders." That was all Henry Monk said. And on tore the coach.

It was becoming serious. Already the journalist was becoming extremely sore from the jolting and again his head might have been seen at the window.

"Sir," he said, "I don't care—are—are if we don't get there at seven."

"I've got my orders."

Fresh horses—forward again, faster than before; over rocks and stumps, on one of which the coach narrowly escaped turning a summersault.

"See here!" shrieked Mr. Greeley, "I don't care if we don't get there at all."

"I've got my orders; I work for the California State Company, I do; that's wot I work for. They said: 'Git this man through by seven.' And this man is goin' through, you bet! Gerlong, whoop."

Another frightful jolt, and Mr. Greeley's bald head suddenly found its way through the roof of the coach, amid the crash of small timbers, and the ripping of strong canvass.

"Stop, you—maniac!" he roared.

Again answered Henry Monk. "I've got my orders, keep your seat Horace!"

At Mud Springs, a village a few miles from Placerville, they met a large delegation of citizens of Placerville, who had come out to meet the celebrated editor, and escort him into the town. There was a military company, a brass band and a six-horse load of beautiful damsels in milk-white dresses, representing all the States of the Union! It was nearly dark now, but the delegation was amply provided with torches and bonfires along the road to Placerville.

The citizens met the coach in the outskirts of Mud Springs, and Mr. Monk reined in his foaming steeds.

"Is Mr. Greeley on board?" asked the chairman of the committee.

"He was a few miles back," said Mr. Monk. "My orders is as follows: Git him there by seven. It wants a quarter to seven. Stand out of the way."

"But sir," exclaimed the committeeman, seizing the off-leader by the reins, "Mr. Monk, we are to escort him into town. Look at the procession, sir, and the young women, sir!"

"Ive got my orders!" screamed Mr. Monk. "My orders don't say nothing about no brass bands and young women. My order says, git him there by seven.—Let go them lines. Clear the way there. Woo-ep! Keep your seat, Horace!" and the coach dashed wildly through the procession, upsetting a portion of the brass band and violently grazing the wagon which contained the beautiful young women in white.

Years hence grey-haired men, who were in this procession, will tell their grandchildren how this stage tore through Mud Springs, and how Horace Greeley's bald head ever and anon showed itself, like a wild apparition, above the coach roof.

Mr. Monk was on time. There is a tradition that Mr. Greeley was indignant for awhile, then he laughed, and finally presented Mr. Monk with a bran new suit of clothes.

Mr. Monk himself is still in the employ of the California State Company, and is rather fond of telling a story that has made him famous all over the Pacific coast. But he says he yields to no man in his admiration for Horace Greeley.

How they treat Robbers in England.

A London correspondent of the Dublin *Freeman's Journal*, writing on date September 17th, says:

Two young men, convicted of robbery with violence had administered to them a castigation which must forever have settled in the minds of those who witnessed it, the moot question, whether corporal punishment really acts as a determent to crime. So far as the culprits themselves are concerned, it is more than probable that they will never again run the risk of being placed at the mercey of a couple of stout warders and a nine-tail cat; and as to their friends in crime, were they to witness the manner in which the punishment is borne by the most hardened of their fellow ruffians, a salutary effect would no doubt be produced upon their minds for some time to come.

Daniel Duffy, a young fellow of eighteen years of age, was first placed on the grating to undergo that portion of his sentence which must have been harder to bear than the whole seven years of penal servitude which are to follow. To the uninitiated twenty-five lashes do not appear a very severe sentence; but when one witnesses the effect of each stroke upon the back of a man, the fearful cries of agony wrung from him each time the cat, wielded by the practiced arm of a powerful warder, comes whizzing upon his shoulders, it naturally occurs to the mind that the matter ought to be ventilated as freely as possible, in order that garroters in general may be made aware of the treat in store for them within the walls of Newgate. Duffy when brought into the room, cast a nervous glance at the two warders with their sleeves stripped up ready for action, and without a word submitted to be fastened hand and foot.

At the first stroke, his courage failed, and from that time till the whole twenty-five lashes had been administered, he kept up a continuous scream of agony, occasionally crying, "Have mercy, doctor, I'm being murdered." When released, his back from the shoulders nearly to the belt, was one mass of livid flesh, and he was unable to walk to his cell without assistance. The second victim was a young fellow nearly twenty years of age, named John Talbout, who at Maidstone on the 22d of July, held a laboring man named Prichard by the throat while two other men robbed him of a few half pence, etc. The sentence in his case was thirty lashes and seven years penal servitude. Talbout, a stronger built man than Duffy, from the determined manner exhibited when brought from his cell, believed that his courage was sufficient to carry him through the ordeal, the nature of which he evidently mistook.

As the first stroke was laid on, a suppressed groan escaped him, accompanied by a start of surprise, but he drew himself upright, and threw his shoulder-blades back together to protect his spine. From the beginning to the end, however, he never uttered a word, although his back was more severely lacerated than Duffy's the skin being broken in several places. When released, he declined the proffered assistance of the warders to dress, and quietly walked from the room to his cell, assuming the same defiant air, with which he had entered, although it was evident, from his uneasy motion and the discolored back, that the punishment was such as will be remembered to the end of his life. The sentence was carried out in the presence of Sir John Bennett, the Sheriff, Mr. Beard, the Under-Sheriff, Mr. Gibson the surgeon, and representatives of the press.

Slow Poisoning from Green wall Paper.

A physician in Western Massachusetts recently had a lady patient who for several weeks had been suffering from nausea, general prostration, and other symptoms of slow poisoning. Failing to discover the cause of the symptoms, as a last resort the Doctor requested her to move from her chamber, the walls of which were covered with paper of a very light shade of green, so light indeed, that in the evening it could scarcely be distinguished from white. After leaving the room the symptoms immediately disappeared and the patient rapidly recovered. A sample of the paper was forwarded for analysis to the State chemist at Hartford (Mr. Joseph Hall, of the High School,) and was found to contain a large quantity of arsenic. Mr. Hall obtained the poison in the various forms of metalic arsenic, yellow tersulphite, silver arsenite and arsenious acid or common white arsenic. He estimates that every square foot of this innocent looking paper contains an amount of the poison equivalent to five grains of arsenious acid, or double the fatal dose for an adult person. This, in the moist, warm weather of last July and August, was amply sufficient to keep the air of a room constantly impregnated with the poison, and any person occupying such a room would be as certainly poisoned as though the arsenic had been taken into the stomach.—*Hartford Courant.*

A Russian Colony Forty Thousand Strong Going to Nebraska.

Col. Noteware, State Superintendent of Immigration, returned from Indiana this morning, where he met, according to agreement, a portion of the committee representing the Russian emigration recently alluded to in this paper. The 40,000 Russians who propose to emigrate and settle in Nebraska, are what are called Memnonities, their religious faith being something between the Baptist and the Quaker. They went from Prussia to Russia in the time of Queen Catharine, and now, under the present Czar, they are obliged to join the military service, or leave the country. Ten years' time was given them to make up their minds what to do, whether to bear arms or to emigrate. Some of the allotted time has passed, and they have determined to emigrate and try their fortunes in the new world, where the air of liberty can be breathed by all. They are to leave by installments, and according to age. They are a splendid class of people—honest, industrious and intelligent—and will add greatly to the wealth and development of this State, or any other place where they may settle.—*Omaha Bee.*

Trees of Wonder and Worship.

There are no objects in nature which blend so wonderfully and so universally in the spiritual aspect of our humanity as do trees. Of an elder creation, they were present at the birth of man, and their green shadows and protecting foliage were at once the home and the temple of Eden.

That trees should have been objects of idolatry is in no wise remarkable; indeed it is wonderful that their worship did not altogether supersede that of images. For there is something infinitely more suggestive of Deity in the stately trunk and bending boughs, the life-like motion and whispering leaves, than in the uncouth idols made from the mutilated wood.

This feeling was far from being foreign to reflective minds, even among pagans; and Pliny was but spokesman for his generatio when he says: "Nor do we adoro with more reverence the statues of the gods resplendent with ivory and gold, than the sacred groves and holy silence which reigns therein.—*Golden Age.*

The celebrated chemist Dr. Fred A. Genth, of Philadelphia, to whom was submitted the brains and stomach of Rev. Dr. J. Brinton Smith, deceased, several weeks since under suspicious circumstances, reported to the Coroner's Jury, says the Raleigh *News*, that the stomach contained strychnine, the brains indicated the effect of strychnine having been received in the stomach; strychnine was in the glass from which the Doctor drank the seidlitz powder, and the spoon which was used to sweeten with sugar the seidlitz powder, had strychnine upon it. The jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts, as follows: That Dr. J. Brinton Smith came to his death by poison, administered by the hands of Mrs. Frances A. Mann, his daughter; and that Mrs. Smith, wife of the deceased, as the custodian of the room wherein the strychnine was kept, was *particeps criminis* to the act.

AT WORK.—The Executive Committee of the State Agricultural Society, having secured from the city a start of $20,000, with permission to purchase and locate new grounds, are now at work prospecting for the same. We are pleased to know that thoroughly live and enterprising men are at the helm, and are steering their course all right. We shall have new grounds and new houses, all in accordance with the latest designs and modern improvements, with a finishing touch of the latest out.—*Raleigh News.*

The Bakersfield, Kern county, (Cal.) *Courier*, of August 31st, says: If the mammoth trees that grow on the upper waters of the Kern river could be utilized the inconvenience of an inadequate supply of lumber would never be felt in this valley. These trees, hundreds of which may often be found crowded together in sheltered valleys along the stream, will average not far from thirty feet in diameter.

John Newton, one evening at a party mentioned that a young girl had died. "And how did she die?" asked a young lady. "You have forgotton to ask a far more important question.' "Why, sir, what can be more important than how one dies?" "Yes," said he, "it is far more important how one lives." And so it is; if one lives well, God will take care that he dies well.

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1872.

The State Legislature.

The Raleigh dailies of Tuesday bring us the organization of the General Assembly on Monday, the first day of the session. From what we can learn, this will be a very important session, and all who do not take a Raleigh paper, and feel any interest in matters of State, should lose no time in subscribing for the PRESS. We will keep our readers well posted.

The *News* says: Col. Jas. T. Morehead, of Guilford, was elected temporary Speaker of the Senate, to hold that position until the first of January. Capt. James L. Robinson, of Macon, was made Speaker of the House of Representatives.

The other officers elected in the two Houses are as follows:

Senate—Principal Clerk, Col. Wm. L. Saunders, of New Hanover; Reading Clerk, W. H. Cowles, of Wilkes; Doorkeeper, James E. Morris, of Newbern; Assistant Doorkeeper, Guilford Christmas, of Warren.

House of Representatives.—Principal Clerk, Col. S. D. Pool, of Craven; Assistant Clerk, W. M. Hardie, of Buncombe; Doorkeeper, John H. Hill, of Randolph.

It will be seen from the following, that the Legislature is to be memorialized by holders of State Bonds. It is also well known that the State did not receive value for a number of bonds issued since the war, of which our Legislature, no doubt will make a note:

BALTIMORE, Nov. 16.—At a meeting of the holders of bonds of the State of North Carolina of this city this evening, they resolved to memorialize the Legislature of North Carolina to adopt some plan in regard to the liquidation of said bonds, and with this view, fund bonds of the State by issuing bonds having thirty years to run, with three per cent. interest for five years, four per cent. for next five years, five per cent. for next five years, and six per cent. thereafter until maturity.

The bondholders of North Carolina in New York, Philadelphia and elsewhere, are requested to co-operate with the Baltimore movement or adopt some plan to memorialize the North Carolina Legislature on the subject.

We copy the following summary of Tuesday's proceedings of the Legislature, from the Raleigh *Sentinel*:

Mr. Fleming introduced a bill to alter the constitution of the State by legislative enactment. As the bill was read merely by its title and referred, we could not ascertain its provisions.

Mr. Merrimon introduced a bill to commute, compound and adjust the public debt. The provisions of this bill we could not ascertain as it was read merely by its title and referred.

Sundry resolutions were introduced for the relief of Sheriffs, &c.

Colonel J. McLeod Turner, of Buncombe, was elected Engrossing Clerk.

Senators McCauley, Troy and Smith appeared and took their seats. This makes a full Senate with one exception, a remarkable circumstance the second day of the session.

The Senate was in session but one hour yesterday, having joined the House at 12 o'clock to receive and count the votes for Governor and other State officers.

Nothing of general interest transpired in the House Tuesday, save an effort to introduce woman's rights among us by the nomination of a lady—a Miss McCandless, of Stokes—to the position of Engrossing Clerk. The lady was put forward by a caucus of the Republican party, and her nomination on the floor made by Mr. Gorman, Republican, from this county. The Conservative-Democratic nominee, Mr. A. H. Boyden, son of Judge Boyden, of the Supreme Court, was elected to the position. The Governor's annual message, together with the reports of other Department officers, was received but not read. A joint session of the two bodies was held in the Hall of the House of Representatives at 12 M., to count, as the law requires, the returns from the various counties in the State in the election in August last, but pending the completion of the count, the Joint Assembly took a recess at 2 P. M., until 3.30 P. M., and in a few minutes thereafter the House adjourned until 8.25 P. M.

SNUBBED.—Cameron, Hartranft, and others, waited on the President the other day in the interest of the appointment of a new Postmaster at Philadelphia. The claims of a Mr. Truman were advocated. The Mayor of Philadelphia was spokesman, and according to the Raleigh *News* "made a very strong partisan appeal in behalf of Mr. Truman, who urged his appointment contrary to the rules and regulations of the civil service. After hearing the address through, the President very quietly told the delegation, Cameron among them, that he could not conscientiously appoint Mr. Truman—that he would make no exception in this case, but that he would give the appointment to a Mr. Fairman, who, by the rules of the civil service, was entitled to the appointment.

The delegation retired in confusion and disorder—thoroughly disgusted and mortified. Cameron considers himself badly treated, and is said to be very sore on the subject."

REWARDED.—Our readers will remember Hon. Samuel F. Phillips was the Radical candidate in 1870 for Attorney General, but was defeated by Judge Shipp. It appears now that the resignation of Gen. B. H. Bristow, Solicitor General of the Department of Justice at Washington City was sent in to the President on the 15th inst., and accepted. Thereupon Mr. Phillips was telegraphed by the Attorney General to come to Washington immediately; and the presumption is that Mr. Phillips fills the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Gen. Bristow.

CONGRESS.

The ensuing session of Congress will be short, terminating on the 4th of March next, but no doubt will be interesting, and perhaps foreshadowing what we may expect from Grant's second Presidential term. The *Whig* says:

The third and last session of the Forty-second Congress will commence Monday, the 2nd of December, and end on the 4th of March, 1873, by constitutional limitation. The law which required the new Congress to meet on that day has been repealed, and consequently, there will be no regular session of the Forty-third Congress until December, 1873. As the 4th of March ensuing marks the commencement of a new Presidential term, the Senate will be called in brief, extraordinary session for executive business only.

The Senate now stands 57 Republicans to 17 Democrats and 6 Liberal Republicans.

From Legislatures to elect, it is claimed that the Democrats will gain six Senators. Of the six Liberal Republicans only Mr. Trumbull's term expires in 1873.

The House under the new apportionment, will consist of 290 members, of which the Republicans will probably have two-thirds—perhaps more. This body, however, will not organize till December, 1873, while the new Senators will take their seats at the executive session in March.

Speculation is already rife as to what will be done at the short session, which, including the holiday recess, will not last more than nine weeks. Three thousand bills are now pending before the committees of the two Houses. The Washington correspondent of the New York *World* publishes in that journal of Thursday, more than two columns of matter on the coming Congress, together with speculations in regard to the President's message, and various other matters relating to political affairs. We extract from his letter the following in relation to the probable course that the Republican majority will pursue in regard to Liberal Senators and members who are at the head of committees:

It is very generally declared, though it is by no means probable, so far as the House is concerned, that a movement will be made as soon as Congress convenes to depose all the Liberal Senators and members from the chairmanships of committees. In the Senate Mr. Trumbull is chairman of the Judiciary, Mr. Rice of Mines and Mining, and Mr. Fenton of Contingent Expenses. In the House General Banks leads off as chairman of Foreign Affairs; Governor Blair, of Michigan, as chairman of Claims; General Farnsworth, of Illinois, of Postoffices; and Lo Grand Perce of the Committee on Education. In the Senate, if the precedent established in Mr. Sumner's case be followed, Senators Trumbull, Fenton and Rice will be deposed. The Senate at the commencement of each session organizes its committees by a caucus of the dominant party, which are afterwards elected in open Senate. In the House the practice is different, all the committees being appointed by the Speaker. While the Senate will undoubtedly make the changes indicated, it is somewhat doubtful if Speaker Blaine will assume the responsibility of displacing General Banks and Governor Blair from the head of their important committees, unless requested by a special resolution of the House. It is quite possible, however, that the Speaker will be relieved of all embarrassment by the request of these members to be relieved from further service on those committees.

The following letter from S. M. Fulton, Esq., of Grayson, concerning two Confederate soldiers just returned to their homes, will be read with interest. The history of Pool is of peculiar interest—full of romance and sadness. Although right of possession is a strong legal title, we think "the other fellow," in view of all the circumstances, ought not to deny Pool and his wife a happy re-union. The letter is dated Summerfield, Grayson county, Nov. 1st, 1872, and appears in the Wytheville *Enterprise*. This is a veritable Enoch Arden case:

Editor Enterprise:—A man by the name of Wm. H. Smyth, of Alleghany county, stayed with me last night on his way home. Said Smyth was a Confederate soldier in the Fourth N. C. Regiment, Co. C. He was captured at the battle of Kernstown and carried to Point Lookout, thence to Fort Delaware, and from there he was transported on board the U. S. gunboat Gola, commanded by Captain Winnette, on the Atlantic Ocean, where he and a man named Alfred Pool, from this neighborhood, have been kept ever since—not even allowed to come to land. The boat was stove about the 1st of August last, and the crew taken up by another vessel was carried to West Point, and thence to Norfolk, Va., from which point Smyth and Pool made their escape. Pool has not yet reached home, from the fact that he was taken sick on the road with chills and fever. Those men have been badly clothed, fed on army rations, and have never received a cent of pay for their ten years service to the United States.

Pool belonged to that noble company that went from this county—the "Grayson Dare Devils." He had but recently married when he went into the army, and his wife gave birth to a child after he entered the service, which he has never seen. At the battle of Kernstown he was shot through the breast, and as no tidings ever reached his friends afterwards concerning him, he was supposed to be dead. His wife taking this view of it, married a second time, and she and her new husband are living now within a mile of my house. The question now arises, when Pool returns whose wife will the woman be? It is an awkward predicament, to say the least of it, for a woman to be in.

Yours truly,
S. M. FULTON.

THE VOTE OF THE STATE.—The vote of North Carolina is not very encouraging to the Radicals. The official returns come in slowly. While they indicate that the State has gone largely for Grant, they do not show that the Radicals have made any gains on Caldwell's vote. In some of the largest Democratic counties our friends remained at home. The Radical vote is not increased, but the Democratic vote is not polled. Our strength was not brought out. In the counties of Sampson and Cleveland, while the radical vote is about the same that it was in August, Greeley falls largely behind Merrimon, showing that our friends did not go to the election. *Raleigh News.*

The Political Future.

Governor Jewell and General Hawley on the future of the Republican party—The danger that Menaces its Supremacy.

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 8.—At the Republican demonstration here to-night speeches were made by Governor Jewell and General Hawley, both of whom were serenaded. Gov. Jewell said:

We first elected General Grant because of his military deeds, not knowing whether he was a Republican or not, but he has proved himself as capable of leading the Republican party on Republican ideas as he was the loyal army on questions of loyalty. He (the speaker) urged that it was now the duty, and he believed it would be the pleasure of the party in power, to make a good use of the recent overwhelming endorsement it had received, making wisdom, prudence, and justice its guiding principles during the next four years. General Hawley spoke at some length. After alluding to some of the issues settled by the canvass he closed as follows: Now, if the Republican party would faithfully serve a confiding nation and retain its power, it must conduct its relations with foreign nations upon the highest principles; collect the revenue carefully, disburse it honestly; keep expenditures down to the lowest honorable limits; perfect the banking system; return to specie payments; furnish a uniform and stable currency; protect the American citizen, however humble, at home as well as abroad; observe well the limit between State and National authority; deal wisely, firmly, kindly and justly with the indians; honor the purity of the ballot-box; scourge bad men out of office and out of the councils of the party; encourage the honest efforts of labor; to establish better relations with capital; perfect a reform of the civil service as well by a higher tone of sentiment as by a technical system; in short be alive to the fact that this is the nineteenth century, and that the party which would govern the leading nation must hourly watch for the constantly coming opportunities to serve the good cause of the world's better future. *It is easy to break the Republican party into warring fragments in six months.* It is easy to retain four-fifths of its best eliments in an organization that shall govern the country for a generation to come. Let us stand by our best thoughts and purposes; parties will then take care of themselves.

Highway Robbery and a Bloody Retribution.

[From the Nashville Union and American.]

Accoun ts reached us of a bold and villainous robbery by unknown negro highwaymen, who secreted themselves in the undergrowth fringing a lonely part of the Columbia road about six miles beyond Franklin, sought under cover of darkness, to rob and murder whoever might pass along that route. Between 12 and 3 o'clock yesterday morning as a gentleman approached the spot he heard a rustling among the dry leaves on the ground, at which his affrighted horse gave a plunge that almost unseated the rider. Being unable to peer through the darkness of the night, he had scarcely time to imagine the cause of his animals fright when, with the simultaneous clicking of pistol-locks, he heard several persons cry "halt." At this five negro men sprang up to his side, and while one of them seized the reins of his bridle, two or more dragged the terrified traveller from his horse, threatening instout death in case he uttered cries for help or offered resistance. In order to make sure that no human being could be appealed to, even if their victim under such threats desired to cry out, he was choked to the ground, and while firmly held robbed of a gold watch and $120 in money. Not satisfied with this booty, the villains commenced searching his person closely, intimating to the powerless man that his life would next be taken. While thus engaged, the demons, though in the night gloom scarcely less black than themselves and their own depraved hearts, were startled by the rumbling of wheels a short distance from the spot. After a hasty deliberation, during which they suspended the work of search, they determined to assail the occupant or occupants of the vehicle with a view of augmenting their ill-got gains and if necessary consign the anticipated new captives to the fate—that of a horrid death—already awaiting the unfortunate man now in their power. On came the vehicle, which proved to be a buggy, in which were seated two brothers Messrs. Henry and Tom McLemore, returning from Franklin to their homes near Spring Hill. As it neared the spot one of the negroes with the quickness of a wild beast sprang from the bushes and seized the horse by the bit. Two others followed, whereupon Tom McLemore jumped from his buggy, and realizing the intention of the unknown assailants, drew his pistol. A sharp report, followed by a quick flash of fire, which gleamed like a spirit of retribution amid the gloom, revealed for a moment the brutal countenances of the highwaymen, one of whom uttered a scream whose echoes seemed to vibrate long on the ear, sprang forward and fell dead at the feet of young McLemore, who lost no time in firing at the accomplices; all of whom fled quickly. In the excitement of the moment McLemore, having exhausted his pistol-wads, drew his pocket knife, with which he cut the prostrate negro's throat from ear to ear, although unknown to him, the prostrate form, which but a moment before, in all the savage strength of brutal power, had endeavored to commit a horrid crime, was but a corpse—its life having gone out amid the dark shadows of the night.

When the pistol fired so unexpectedly the unhorsed gentleman was forgotton by his captors, who fled into the woods, though it is believed that one or more of the remaining four was hit by the subsequent shots of McLemore. Upon searching the dead negro the $120 taken from the gentleman were found tightly held in the left hand of the corpse. Much excitement was caused when it was known how narrowly the three gentlemen escaped being murdered, and all say McLemore was justifiable in acting as he did.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., November 15.—A malady has appeared among the chickens here. Thirty in one lot, and twenty in another have died. The heads of the affected fowls swell to double the natural size.

JUDGE SETTLE.—It is rumored that Judge Settle of this State, will be appointed to fill a vacancy on the bench of the U. S. Supreme Court, occasioned by the age and increasing infirmities of Judge Nelson.

Sixty colored men have left Stokes county for Tennessee. So says the *Patriot*.

THE BOSTON FIRE.

A Boston View of the Situation.

[From the Boston Advertiser.]

Our estimate sets the entire loss at eighty millions of dollars—a prodigious destruction in itself, but by no means to inflict a crushing blow upon the prosperity of Boston. All the old boot and shoe manufacturing and commission firms are solvent, and even strong as before the fire, and by their solvency will preserve to Boston unimpaired the very valuable line of business. Very many of the jobbing firms, also, in the same line, came out of the fire with large losses, it is true, but are able to meet all their engagements and to continue their business. The same may be said in general terms of the large manufacturers and dealers in clothing. Their stocks in hand are consumed, but their surplus of assets in bills and accounts receivable, together with what insurance they will be able to recover, will save them. That there will be failures in several of the leading lines of business is probable; but in the case of many firms we believe it will be found that after a suspension of payments until they can ascertain how much of their insurance can be realized, they will resume payments and go on as before. In the magnitude of its destructiveness, the Boston conflagration of 1872 is second in rank among all the fires which have occurred in the United States, that of Chicago, of course standing at the head of the list. By the last named most terrible event some 17,000 buildings covering an area of 2,124 acres were consumed; but the difference in the comparative value of the buildings and goods destroyed there and here, may be inferred from the fact that the total actual loss by the Chicago fire was $196,000,000, the amount assigned to buildings being $53,000,000, and the merchandise and personal effects $143,000,000. The destruction by our fire covering less than a thirtieth of the space, was therefore by value very nearly one-half that of the great Chicago calamity.

NOTHING LIKE CHICAGO.

While the Boston fire has been called another Chicago disaster, it is far different in the amount of immediate misery to individuals it has caused. Except a few tenements, there has hardly been a dwelling destroyed, and consequently there have been no thousands of families driven into the streets, "seeking a refuge they knew not where to find." This fire has been a blow at business interests rather than at social life, and although many families after a time will feel its effects, there have been and will be none of those harrowing scenes of human suffering, in consequence of sudden homelessness, which made Chicago so terribly dramatic.

HUMAN HARPIES.

In gloomy contrast with the acts of true Christian charity, the outrageous vandalism of the human harpies, who always turn a great calamity to their own selfish account, stands out black and disgraceful. Not merely did these libels on humanity, under the pretence of assisting the proprietors of stores to remove their goods, ransack them for the most valuable and easy removable which they stole or turned over to confederates, but instances of special atrocity were not wanting. Early Sunday morning, as President Dickinson, of the Common Council, was on his way home with some valuable papers in two bags, he was met near Boylston street by three robbers who attempted to seize the bags. Mr. Dickinson fought them till an officer arrived, who, when asked to arrest one of them, refused, saying the man was all right, and that he could vouch for him. Mr. Dickenson thereupon took the officer's name and number, and will doubtless proceed against him.

JAIL BIRDS.

Before midnight on Saturday, every police station, the city prison and the county jail were packed full of arrested thieves, and at a later hour during the night and Sunday, those arrested and brought in were simply deprived of their plunder, their names and residences taken, and the evidence of their guilt recorded against them, when they were discharged, simply for want of room to keep them.

REBUILDING.

Mr. Nathan Matthews and other owners will immediately commence to build on the old sites, structures fully as substantial and elegant as those destroyed. Mr. Matthews had seven stores burnt—one block situated between Sullivan place and Federal place, and another on the corner of Federal and Matthews streets. The buildings were valued at $250,000.

WHAT THE THIEVES DID.

The store of the Goodyear Rubber Company on Milk street, while not materially injured by the flames, was made a prey to thieves, who tore open boxes and tore down shelves in their mad desire to get away with the property. Nothing seemed to satisfy the cupidity of the thieves but a wholesale carrying off of everything valuable. If the goods had been left alone they would have remained all right.

THE POOR GIRLS.

Twenty-five thousand work girls were thrown out of employment by the fire, and among the saddest scenes of Sunday were the thousands of these poor creatures who were bitterly lamenting the loss of their daily bread for the coming winter.

From Virginia.

It is proposed now, to remove the United States Naval Academy, at Anapolis, to Alexandria. And this is the reason, may be, why Alexandria wants to be "redistricted."

The horse malady is raging in Rockbridge. The stage line from Staunton and the packet-boats have been discontinued. The Goshen and Bonsack's lines are still running.

Mr. George Davis and son, while at work on a scaffold round a church at Columbia, Fluvanna, a few days since, were precipitated to the ground. Mr. Davis was killed and his son seriously hurt.

MORTALITY AMONG HOGS AND CALVES.—We learn the hog cholera is prevailing to a considerable extent in the neighborhood of Centerville and also that a disease is sweeping off the young calves in the same neighborhood. Mr. Lewis Owen and others have suffered to a considerable extent. Capt. Wm. Myler, lost a calf by the visitation.—*Liberty News.*

The hipporhinorhea has made its appearance in Wilmington, Greensboro, and Nash county.

L. N. Fewell who has been imprisoned since last August for killing Clark, his sister's seducer, has been acquitted, in Virginia.

FOREIGN NEWS.

ENGLAND.

HEAVY GALE—DESTRUCTION OF LIFE AND SHIPPING.

LONDON, November 14.—The heavy gales which prevailed on the British coast yesterday were very destructive to life and shipping. Reports of the wreck of many vessels, including the barks George and Hiawatha, have already been received. Fifty lives are known to have been lost, and it is feared this number will be increased by reports of additional disasters.

PRUSSIA.

The storm of last night was exceedingly severe on the Prussian coast. At Stralsund its effects were most disastrous. Twelve vessels were sunk in the harbor: the town was inundated, and in the height of the storm a fire broke out, burning the warehouses and spreading rapidly, and is still burning. Several lives are reported lost and many persons injured.

Later.—A dispatch from Stralsund states that the storm has abated and the water was subsiding. The fire, after destroying several large buildings, had been extinguished. The inundation extends along the entire coast. Details of the storm and disasters have not come to hand, but the damage done on the seashore must be immense.

The Pelscall coal-mine was suddenly inundated to-day while the men were at work. Eleven miners were rescued, but twenty-two remained in the mine, and there is little hope that they will be saved.

LONDON, November 16.—Dispatches from Stralsund of to-day's date report that eight vessels were totally wrecked in the late gale. The town was considerably damaged by the inundation. The fishermen on the Island of Seiget Dars and Hiddensoe lost all their fishing smaks and apparatus. Their houses and contents were heavily damaged by high water. Nearly all of the cattle on the island were drowned; wells were flooded from the sea, and the inhabitants are suffering greatly for want of fresh water, food and shelter. The Goverment has dispatched steamers laden with supplies to their relief.

The Island of Bugen has also felt the disaster heavily. Many of its fishing boats have been destroyed, and the fields near the coast line are flooded. The loss of life, both on the islands and main land, is very heavy.

DENMARK.

COPENHAGEN, November 16.—The storm which raged in the North of Europe on Wednesday and Thursday was very disastrous throughout Denmark and on the coast. The wind blew a hurricane, rain and snow fell incessantly. The streams rose to an unusual height, overflowing their banks and inundating the country for miles around. Great damage was done to the seaport towns; numerous marine disasters occured. Reports of the loss of 24 ships have already been received. Half of the town of Praesto, in the island of Seel and on the Balte, was laid waste by the storm. The small island of Boetor was entirely submerged by water and every inhabitant drowned.

HORSE AND CHICKEN MALADY.—The horse disease seems to be spreading over the country, but not very fatal.

In many portions of the North and West the chicken cholera is also raging.—The heads swell to double the natural size.

The Staunton Spectator says that a party of gentlemen belonging to that vicinity, recently killed nineteen deer, in a hunt of five days. The locality of this royal sport was the northen part of Albemarle county.

DISCHARGED.—On Saturday last, in Raleigh, Judge Watts discharged Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Mann who had been arrested on the charge of poisoning the Rev. Dr. J. Brinton Smith. The Judge stated that there was not the slightest evidence against either of the prisoners.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—Chickens on the Hudson River are dying by hundreds. Turkeys, Geese and Ducks show signs of the malady.

Alabama has two Legislatures. The Conservative members met in the capitol, and the Republicans met at the U. S. court room and organized.

FIRES.—The Methodist Female College at Jacksonville, Illinois, has been burned. Loss $60,000; insurance $35,000. This is the third time this college has been burnt within nine years.

Another fire occurred in Boston, on State street, loss $200,000.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 16.—Two feet of snow here. The passenger trains are ten or twelve hours behind time.

A Comanche Brave Captures the Heart of a Washington Millionaire's Daughter.

[Washington Correspondent Boston Traveller.]

Among the red men now visiting the Capital to smoke the pipe of peace, is a youthful Comanche brave, who has attracted no little attention from the ladies of Washington. The other day, during the visit of several families to the hotel where he was stopping he saw a pretty young lady of about his own age, the daughter of one of the wealthiest men of the city, and fell so violently in love with her at first sight that when the party left the house he followed her to her residence. For two or three days subsequent he was observed hanging around the vicinity, occasionally catching a glimpse of her; and, strange to say, the young lady had conceived an equally violent passion for him. On Saturday last she went out riding with him in the elegant baroche belonging to the paternal mansion, and when those having charge of her strictly forbade any further exhibition of such bad taste on her part, she frankly declared her intention of wedding the Comanche.

On the other side, the young Indian has been supplied with money and declares that he will not return to the happy hunting-grounds of the West unless the object of his devotion should go with him. Of course such a deplorable state of affairs has necessitated some action on the part of the authorities. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has therefore been notified that the susceptible Comanche must be made to leave the city forthwith, and a thousand dollar draft has been tendered by a brother of the misguided girl, as a bonus for his departure. But the Comanche is incorrigible, and steadily resists all overtures. The delicate circumstances of the case, and the fear of their names being given publicity in the event of a *denouement*, has so far worked on the relatives of the girl, that she will be taken hence to New York on the through train to-night, and notwithstanding the lateness of the season, will quietly take passage for Europe on an early steamer, the distracted millionaire whose daughter she is, perceiving no other way to cure her of her unhappy predilection.

STATE ITEMS.

INTERESTING RELICS.—Among the curiosities on exhibition at the Wilmington, (N. C.,) Fair, was a piece of lace from the ruffle of an immediate ancestor of the Roulhacs, of Hillsboro, worn at the first inauguration ball of George Washington. Another curiosity was a silver elephant, surmounted by a card receiver, curiously formed out of a turtle shell and conch found on the beach near this city and exhibited by Mrs. R. Shields, of Richmond, Va. Mrs. Shields is now 76 years old and certifies that this interesting relic was presented to Blucher by Frederic William of Prussia, in 1812, and was afterwards given to Mrs. Shields' father, who was a friend of Blucher.—*Star, 14th.*

The Charlotte *Home* says Prof. Kerr exhibited at the Charlotte Fair some specimens of iron sand found on Pamlico Sound, Beaufort county. This attracted the attention of Mr. Wm. W. Biggs of the firm of Biggs, Holland and Stuart, Liverpool, England, who was present at the Fair.—We have seen a letter from him to Prof. Kerr in relation to the working and shipping to Liverpool of this iron sand. The exhibition at Charlotte will most probably result in the development of a new industry in North Carolina.—*Raleigh Era.*

SMALL POX IN CHARLOTTE.—The *Democrat* says: For the purpose of correcting exaggerated reports, we deem it proper to state that one or two cases of small pox developed itself in this city last week.—The first case was that of a Railroad Conductor who no doubt caught it on the cars. As it has been confined to certain limits by the city authorities, not the slightest fear is felt by the physicians and others of its spread.

On Monday morning the two cases alluded to were almost entirely well, and no new case had occurred.

FIRE.—A fire broke out in the office of Drs. W. W. & R. K. Gregory, in Charlotte, about 9 o'clock Saturday night, and destroyed the building and contents. Drs. Gregory were insured (they inform us) to the amount of $2,500. The building belonged to A. B. Davidson, Esq., and was not insured.—*Democrat.*

The Raleigh Era says: Mr. Andrew Smith, who resides some seven miles South of Raleigh, while on his way home on Tuesday night last, had his pocket knife open in his pocket, and unfortunately stumbled and fell, inflicting a severe wound in the abdomen, which resulted in his death.

The fine residence near Williamsboro, Granville county, known as the Nine Oaks, and the former residence of the Hamiltons, was destroyed by fire a few days since. This property was recently purchased by an English family, and their loss is great. So says the Raleigh *News.*

James H. Moore, a young man about 17 years of age, residing about five miles up the Neuse river from Newbern, says the *Times*, met with a terrible accident early yesterday morning from the accidental discharge of a gun, which tore all the fingers (except the little one) off his left hand into fragments.

A colored boy, about 16 or 17 years old, accidentally shot off four fingers the other morning, at Mr. Wiggins', where he had been at work, says the Newbern *Liberal.*

The gin house of Messrs. Everett & Moore, about four miles from Goldsboro, together with about twenty bales of cotton, a large quantity of cotton seed, and the cotton press, were destroyed by fire on Monday evening last. Loss about $4,000. The fire caught from a match.

The Mount Airy *News* states that on the 6th inst., a colored child, six years of age, daughter of Martha Bunker, former slave of the Siamese twins, was burned to death at that place. The child was left at home alone, and by some means her clothes caught fire.

Some thief, or thieves, entered the store of Jimmie Faucett, at Halifax, a few nights ago, and took therefrom about $500 worth of goods.

The tobacco factory of J. D. C. Poole, Esq., near Kittrells Springs, was destroyed by fire a few days since. The property was insured for some $2,000.

Shoaf, who a short time since was arrested and lodged in jail at Lenoir, having in his possession a stolen horse, was tried at Davidson Court the other week and acquitted.

From the New York Spectator.

Remedy for the Horse Disease.

In the early period of the horse disease two prescriptions were published in this paper, which were handed us by a physician in large practice in this City, and who had found the remedies efficient. From other sources we received evidence of these effectiveness of these prescriptions, which are as follows:

No. 1.

Protorodide of Mercury—4 grains.
Crystals of Iodine—2 grains.
Sugar—1 ounce.

Mix thoroughly together; divide into 20 powders. Give one powder on bran mash at 8 o'clock, A. M., and 6 P. M., or if the horse will not eat, put the powder in tissue paper, and put it on the tongue, as far back as possible.

No. 2.

Tincture Aconite Foliat—2 drams.
Tincture Belladonna—2 drams.
Tincture Gelseminum, or Jessamine—2 drams.
Glycerine, pure—10 drams.

Give of this about a teaspoonful on bran mash, at noon, twelve o'clock, and at 8 or 9 o'clock in the evening. Two doses of each a day, in severe cases, but give the powder in the morning, and the solution at night, in mild cases, or when improving and convalescent.

Disinfectants in the stables are to be used. The horses are to be kept warm and the food is to be bran mash, boiled oats, apples, carrots, &c., chopped up with bran mash. These remedies were sent to Mr. Nichols, Superintendent of the Broadway and Twenty-third street line, who writes on the 26th ult., that he has been "using them with the most satisfactory results." This line has lost no horses.—They have run since the 28th ult., nearly all their stages, and now out of 460 horses all but nine or ten are at work. If all would adopt this treatment it would undoubtedly save time, suffering and expense. Not a death has occurred in 1,000 known cases of its use. This remedy will prove invaluable in the cities and towns where the epizootic is now prevailing, and we recommend the newspapers of their regions to give publicity to this very satisfactory and promising remedy.

TEA! TEA!!—That cheap TEA, at ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE. Don't forget it.

LOCAL ITEMS.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

DIVINE SERVICE in Moravian Church at Salem, every Sunday at 10 o'clock, A. M., and 7, P. M.

Weekly Prayer Meetings every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock.

Monthly Missionary Prayer Meetings 1st Monday evening in every month.

Moravian Church Sunday School, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

Elm Street Sunday School, at 1 P. M.

DIVINE SERVICE will be held hereafter in the Presbyterian Church, in Winston, on the 1st and 3rd Sundays of the month, at the following hours:

Morning Service and Sermon at 10 o'clock.

Evening Service and Sermon at 6½ o'clock.

Congregational Sabbath School and Bible Class every Sunday at 3 o'clock. P. M.

DIVINE SERVICE in Methodist E. Church, in Winston, every Sunday at 10 o'clock, A. M., and 7, P. M.

Sunday School every Sunday at 8, A.M.

COLD SNAP.—Old winter paid his respects on last Saturday morning in the shape of one of those cold, biting snaps, which are sure to make one snappish, if he is not about a good fire. Overcoats, shawls, &c., were in requisition, and we noticed some of our phlegmatic,—a sort of respectable way of calling a fellow lazy,—folks actually in a hurry. They were "going for" some *place to warm.*

On Wendesday, the 13th, a few miles West of this place, it snowed very fast for a short time, while here we only noticed a slight spitting of sleet. According to the old saying, we will have thirteen snows this winter. The weather has somewhat moderated.

IF appearances are not deceptive, the citizens of Salem and Winston will have a splendid assortment of Christmas goods from which to make their selections, at the various stores in this place. The display of Dress Goods is decidedly brilliant, and it fairly dazzles one's vision to look over the gay colors displayed. Fancy Goods are coming in, and we would here remind our friends, that we expect to open at the Book Store a choice lot of articles, the like of which was never seen here before.

UNCLE DICK IN TOWN.—The mountain guide of Stokes county, the veritable Dick Chamberlain, was grinning around town on Tuesday, and vending flexible sandstone, which he shaped like unto a large size scythe whet-stone. This sand-stone is really a curiosity, but of no intrinsic value in itself, but "Dick," made it pay at 50 cents a piece.

"Uncle Dick" may surmise that, when Railroad facilities become more convenient, he may visit all the Railroad towns, with his stone-ware, and yet accumulate something for a "rainy day."

WOOD OR TREE DUCKS.—Mr. William T. Vogler has a splendid specimen of this gorgeous bird. He is as much domesticated as can be expected, and frequently indulges in a visit to the mossy banks of our forest streams, but always returns to his home quarters and mingles with the humbler barn-yard fowls.

We had the pleasure of meeting Gen. Poindexter on Thursday last, and were glad to find him full of life and as fond of a joke as ever. The General indulged in some old-time anecdotes, and we enjoyed a good laugh at his remarks of the old political times, when they were quite lively and interesting.

MR. CLEMMONS offers his residence on Main Street, at lower end of town, for sale. It is a very desirable piece of property, and could be easily arranged for school purposes. The building on an adjoining lot is admirably arranged for a Tobacco Factory.

The stabling on this lot is well arranged, and would be just the thing for a Livery Stable.

PUT HIS FOOT INTO IT.—A few nights since, during the recent "wet spell" several persons inadvertantly "put a foot into" the "*scaffold pole holes*" left open on some of our pavements, and went home with wet feet, catching a severe cold thereby. These holes should be filled up.

A CRAZY NEGRO WOMAN has been running about our streets, and entering houses and frightening several ladies in town. We learn she has threatened to burn property in town and country. She is a public nuisance, and should be treated as such, by confinement at the Poor-house or county jail.

Our Night Watch has again resumed the old custom of "blowing his shell."—The usual regulations are adhered to, and when awake, the initiated may learn the time of night without any inconvenience.

The cold weather of the past few days has induced some of our country friends to pack their pork. Sausages have been offered for sale at the Grocery Stores and looked quite tempting.

We are sorry to learn that Sheriff Masten is confined to his bed by serious illness.—Hope he will soon be out again.

We are glad to hear that Dr. Wheeler is improving.

FRESH FISH from the sea-coast are offered at our various Grocery Stores. They are of fine quality and make an excellent breakfast.

There have been over one thousand partridges shipped to England by one house in this place, thus early in the season.

TURKEYS for Thanksgiving and Christmas are offered for sale on our streets.

1823--1873.

Such are the years of that veteran of the Religious Press, THE NEW YORK OBSERVER. All hail! say we to our elder brother, who was valiantly at work long before many of us were learning to peep; and whose pages now exhibit more than ever the vigor and strength of manhood. All hail! and best wishes for another fifty years' course, which is to be initiated with the generous *donation* to every subscriber of a JUBILEE YEAR-BOOK, commemorating fitly the past, and giving encouraging anticipations for the future. We are always ready to commend the OBSERVER to our readers. True to its faith, and faithful for truth, it is unsurpassed as a family paper.

Send $3 to the publishers, and secure a good paper and the *Jubilee Year Book.*—Sidney E. Morse & Co., 37 Park Row, New York.

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE for December is on our table in advance, *and is a perfect gem.* This is, without doubt, the cheapest of the really good lady's books. It contains, every year, one thousand pages; twelve colored, double-size, steel fashion plates; twelve colored Berlin patterns; twenty-four pages of music; and more than a hundred novelets and original stories by the best American writers. There is no deception about it! Yet the price is only two dollars, or a dollar less than magazines of its class. To clubs it is cheaper still. Thus, five copies are sent for eight dollars, or eight copies for twelve dollars, or twelve copies for seventeen dollars. To the person getting up either of these clubs an extra copy is given as a premium, and also a superb five-dollar engraving for framing. "Christ weeping over Jerusalem." Specimens of the magazine are sent gratis. Now is the time to subscribe, or to get up clubs for 1873. Address Charles J. Peterson, 306 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Mental anxiety or excessive thinking tend to deaden the vitality of the scalp; its effects are to produce a febrile affection of the head, which causes gray hair and baldness; and although gray hair may be honorable in old age, yet a premature blanching, or loss of hair in the young or middle aged is to be regretted, and as it is natural for us all to desire a youthful appearance, we would recommend to those afflicted in the above manner, the use of Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer. This preparation will soon change gray and brashy hair to its original color, and make it of silken texture; and will create a new growth when it has fallen off, as it furnishes the nutritive principle which nourishes the glands of the hair, filling them with new life and coloring matter, and giving a healthy condition to the whole fibrous mass.—*Dramatic Chronicle.*

Turner Davis, col., was stabbed by his step-son, near Raleigh on the 13th inst, and died soon after.

North Carolina carried off the premium for the best sample of cotton at the South Carolina State Fair.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 12.—A dispatch from Ft. Gibbon says: Lewis Downing the principal Chief of the Cherokee nation, died at Tallequah on Saturday last.

Capt. J. Q. Decarteret, of Raleigh is dead. He was 45 years of age.

The Weldon *News* reports another case of small pox in Nashville, Nash county.

Poe & Co's Pork Packing establishment is burnt, loss $100,000 upon product.

DIED,

In this place on the 18th inst., MRS. ANNA SUSANNA PFOHL, relict of the late T. C. Pfohl, aged 68 years, 5 months and 2 days.

THE MARKETS.

SALEM, Nov. 21.

Provisions.		*Chop,*	
Bacon,	12@ 14	Bran,	1½
Lard,	12@15	*Grain.*	
Pork,	7@8	Wheat,	1 30@1 50
Beef,	5@10	Corn,	60@65 00
Veal,	6@ 8	" (old)	00@0 00
Mutton,	6@ 8	Rye,	80@0 00
Butter,	25	Oats,	40@ 00
Flour,	3 @3½	Peas,	80@ 00

New York, Nov. 18.—Cotton, 19½ a 19¾; Flour, 7 70 to 10 00; Corn, 64 a 65; Wheat, 1 65 a 1 76; Gold, 13¾ a 000; Bonds, N. C. old, 30 a 00, new 00 a 00.

Baltimore, Nov. 18.—Cotton 18 a 18½ Flour 0 00 a 5 50; Wheat, $1 45 a $1 70; Corn white, 55 a 63, yellow, 55 a 60; Oats, 42 a 44; Bacon, 7 a 10½; Whisky, 00 a 96; Lard 8½ a 8¾

Charlotte, Nov. 11.—Bacon 11 a 12; Flour, 4 25 a 4 60; Corn, 0 70 a 0 75; Oats, 45 a 50 Wheat, $ 1 40 a $1 50; Whisky, $0 00 a 0 00 Peas, 90 a 1 00; Lard, 15.

Richmond, Nov. 18.—Wheat, $1 65 a 1 75 Corn 00 a 75; Oats 42 a 00; Flour, superfine 7 00 a 7 50.

AT ZEVELY'S

Drug Store,

POST OFFICE BUILDING,

SALEM, N. C.,

EXTRA FINE COMBS, BUFFALO AND SHELL, TOOTH BRUSHES, KEY RINGS, FANCY EXTRACTS, MEEN FUN, GUM NIPPLES, &c., &c., AT REASONABLE PRICES.

November 14, 1872.

Beware of Counterfeits!

JOB MOSES' SIR JAMES CLARKE'S FEMALE PILLS

are extensively counterfeited. Dishonest Druggists endeavor to sell the counterfeits to make greater profits. The genuine have the name of Job Moses on each package. All others are worthless imitations. The GENUINE Pills are unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. They moderate all excesses and remove all obstructions, from whatever cause.

TO MARRIED LADIES

they are particularly suited. They will in a short time bring on the monthly period with regularity; and although very powerful, contain nothing hurtful to the constitution. In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pains in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, they will effect a cure when all other means have failed. The circulars around each package give full directions and advice, or will be sent free to all writing for them, sealed from observation.

N. B.—In all cases where the GENUINE cannot be obtained, One Dollar enclosed to the Sole Proprietor, JOB MOSES, 18 Cortlandt St., New York, will insure a bottle of the *genuine*, containing Fifty Pills, by return mail, *securely sealed* from any knowledge of its contents.

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS

CURE COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, SORE THROAT, HOARSENESS, DIFFICULT BREATHING, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION AND LUNG DISEASES. They have no taste of medicine, and any child will take them. Thousands have been restored to health that had before despaired. Testimony given in hundreds of cases. Ask for BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS. Price 25 cents per box. JOB MOSES, Proprietor, 18 Cortlandt Street, New York.

THE GREAT FRENCH REMEDY.

DELAMARRE'S SPECIFIC PILLS.

Prepared by J. GALENIERE, No. 214 Rue Lombard, Paris.

These pills are highly recommended by the entire Medical Faculty of France as the very best remedy in all cases of Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness; Nightly, Daily or *Premature* Emissions; Sexual Weakness or *Impotency*; Weakness arising from Secret Habits and Sexual Excesses; Relaxation of the Genital Organs; Weak Spine; Deposits in the Urine, and all the ghastly train of Diseases arising from Overuse or Excesses. They cure when all other remedies fail. Pamphlet of Advice in each box, or will be sent free to any address. Price $1 per Box. Sent by mail, *securely sealed from all observation*, on receipt of price. JOB MOSES, 18 CORTLANDT St., New York. Sole General Agent for America.

A SPECIALTY.

THIRTY NINE YEARS.

RHUEMATISM,

NEURALGIA, NERVOUS DISEASES.

Dr. FITLER'S

RHEUMATIC SYRUP.

A STATED QUANTITY GUARANTEED

TO CURE,

OR MONEY REFUNDED.

$100 REWARD FOR A CASE OF

Neuralgia or Rheumatism

of any form whatever, (considered curable) that *Dr. Fitler's Vegetable Rheumatic Syrup* will not cure—warranted uninjurious, and a physician's prescription used inwardly.

Nov. 21, 1872-47-1y.

☞ For Sale at ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Agents Wanted for Cobbin's

Child's Commentator

ON THE BIBLE for the HOME CIRCLE.

1,200 pages, 250 Engravings. The best enterprise of the year for agents. Every family will have it.—*Nothing like it now published.* For circulars address H. S. GOODSPEED & Co., 37 Park Row, New York.

BOOK AGENTS now at work, or looking for some new book, should write at once for circulars of the best-selling books published. Extraordinary inducements offered. *Superb premiums given away.*—Particulars free. Address QUEEN CITY PUBLISHING COMPANY., Cincinnati, Ohio.

SEND FOR NEW DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE of Cheap Pictures, published by CURRIER & IVES, 123 and 125 Nassau Street, New York.

1823. **JUBILEE!** 1873.

OF THE

NEW YORK OBSERVER

The best Religious and Family Newspaper.

$3 a Year with the JUBILEE YEAR BOOK.

SIDNEY E. MORSE & CO.,

37 Park Row, New York.

SEND FOR A SAMPLE COPY.

ARE YOU GOING TO PAINT?

THE

Averill Chemical Paint

has proved itself to be the

HANDSOMEST AND MOST DURABLE EXTERIOR PAINT KNOWN.

Sample Cards of beautiful colors and recommendations from owners of the finest residences in the country furnished free by all dealers and by

AVERILL CHEMICAL PAINT CO., Burling Slip, New York, Or, Cleveland, Ohio.

OPIUM EATERS

If you wish to be cured of the habit, address J. E. CLARKE, M. D., Mt. Vernon, Ohio.

$5 to $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

ENGINES, SAW MILLS

And Machinery Generally.

CIRCULAR SAWS, BELTING AND GENERAL SUPPLIES.

Send for Circular.

BAHM & CO., Richmond, Va.

46—nov. 14-4w.

BONNETS, HATS

AND

MILLINERY GOODS

FOR FALL AND WINTER.

MRS. J. G. DOUTHIT hereby announces to her friends and customers, and the public generally, that she has just received a new supply of Goods for the Fall & Winter trade, among which are

FRENCH PATTERN BONNETS,

NEW STYLE FALL HATS AND BONNETS, SASHES AND RIBBONS, FRENCH AND AMERICAN FLOWERS, FRENCH AND AMERICAN FLOWERS, LACES AND EDGINGS, LINEN and LACE COLLARS, GLOVES and HANDKERCHIEFS, HOSIERY and CORSETS,

and a variety of other articles in her line of business, which she intends shall be sold by being offered at such prices as cannot fail to please. Call, examine and judge for yourselves.

☞ **At the Stand one door above W. T. Vogler's Jewelry Store.** ☜

Salem, N C., October 17, 1872.

To URIAH HUFFMAN, a non-resident:

You are hereby notified that the following summons has been issued against you, viz:

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, } DAVIDSON COUNTY.

In the Superior Court.

Roswell A. King, Tenant, Plaintiff, against Uriah Huffman and one Park, whose name is unknown, trading as Huffman and Park, Defendants. } Summons.

To the Sheriff of Davidson County, GREETING:

You are hereby commanded to summon Urish Huffham, the defendant above named, if to be found within your county, to be and appear before the Judge of our Superior Court, to be held for the county of Davidson, at the Court-house in Lexington, on the 6th Monday after the 3rd Monday of September, 1872, and answer the complaint which will be deposited in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of said county, within the first three days of the next term thereof. And let the defendant take notice, that if he fails to answer the said complaint within the time prescribed by law, the plaintiff will take judgment against him for the sum of one thousand and eighty-three dollars, with interest on four hundred and fifteen dollars and 24 cents, till paid. Hereof fail not, and of this summons make due return.

Given under my hand and the seal of said Court, this 23d day of September, 1872.

L. E. JOHNSON, Clerk.

You are also notified that the above named plaintiff has sued out an attachment against your property upon several bonds, executed by you on the 20th day of November, 1848, and various other times to R. A. King, for the sum of one thousand and eighty-three dollars, with interest on four hundred and fifteen dollars and twenty-four cents, till paid. Said Warrant of attachment is returnable to the Superior Court of Davidson County, at the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court on the 6th Monday after the 3rd Monday of September, 1872, when and where you are hereby required to answer the complaint.

L. E. JOHNSON, Clerk.

J. H. WELBORN, S. F. WATKINS, } Attorneys for Plaintiff.

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post Office at Salem, N. C. Nov. 1st, 1872.

LADIES' LIST.

Mrs. Amandy Dull, Nancy Fishel, Louisa Holder, Miss Eugenia M. Scales, care of Prof. J. T. Holliman Miss Eliza Warner.

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

A. L. Aiken, A. C. Charles, Charles E. Crews, Elijah Foulk, Jordan Glenn, Jordan Huff, Samuel Hege, Caleb Idol, J. R. Johnson, Jesse Spencer, E. J. Sherron, Alexander Wessner, Ambrose White.

H. W. SHORE, P. M.

HORSES FOR SALE.

A PAIR OF GOOD HORSES FOR SALE. Enquire at this Office.

Aug. 8, 1872.

An Ounce of Prevention is Better than a Pound of Cure

Horse and Cattle Powders.

A SURE PREVENTIVE OF DISEASE

AT ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE.

ATTENTION!—Excelsior HAIR OIL and PERFUMERY, at ZEVELY'S.

AHEAD OF ALL COMPETITION!

The completion of our Rail Road

now rapidly approaching has induced

PATTERSON & CO.,

to purchase the largest STOCK OF GOODS ever brought to this market since the war. Indeed, they confidently assert, that no such stock of goods can be found in Greensboro or Salisbury, or in any other town in N. W. North Carolina.

DRESS GOODS,

In this department we defy competition. From the cheapest Calico to the finest Poplins and Alpacas, we have an abundant stock suitable for all ages, and for all purses, whether poor or plethoric. Our stock of Shawls has been carefully selected and is remarkable for variety of style, beauty of finish and cheapness of price.

NOTIONS.

Besides our usual stock, we have added many articles not heretofore kept in stores in this country. Our assortment is very large and we think it sufficiently complete to meet all the wants of our customers.

Boots and Shoes

Our Ladies fine Shoes are not bought in jobbing houses, but are made expressly to our order by one of the best manufacturing establishments in the city of Philadelphia. They are stamped with both the maker's name and our own, and are unsurpassed for finish, durability and perfection of fit.

We also have a very large stock of the best pegged work.

Our supply of Children's Shoes, both for boys and girls, is larger than it has ever been before, and we are confident o being able to supply all wants in this line.

For gentlemen we have a full line of Boots and Shoes, from the coarsest pegged work to the finest sewed calf skin.

HATS.

We have all the latest and most desirable styles of Hats, and to every one wishing a decent and comfortable covering for his head, we offer an inspection of these Goods.

DRUGS.

We keep a full assortment of all Drugs sold in the market, besides a very handsome line of Fancy Articles, Soaps, Perfumery, &c.

HARDWARE.

We have increased this department, and are now better prepared than ever to supply our customers with all the various articles needed by mechanics and farmers. We have made arrangements with one of the best Hardware Houses in Philadelphia by which we can receive in a few days any article not found in our stock without additional cost to the purchaser.

GROCERIES.

We still continue to sell all kinds of Sugars, Coffees, Molasses, Syrups, Bacon, Flour and Meal, at the very lowest prices, and offer great inducements to wholesale buyers.

QUEENSWARE & GLASSWARE.

We have added very considerably to our stock of these Goods and offer an assortment not to be equalled by any Store in this section of country.

IRON, NAILS, LEATHER, &c.

We at all times keep a full assortment of Iron, Nails, Leather, Castings, Wooden Ware, &c., which we offer at very low prices.

We are agents for the sale of Fries' Woolen and Cotton Goods, consisting of Jeans, Kerseys, Plaids and Stripes, Sheetings and Yarns. These Goods we *retail* to our customers at Factory prices.

We have also a large lot of miscellaneous articles, which will be found useful and which are not kept in any other establishment either in Salem or Winston.

We are anxious to increase our sales and give our customers the benefit of the lowest prices, believing that "the quick sixpence is better than the slow shilling."

We extend a cordial invitation to all to call and examine our Goods.

PATTERSON & CO.

Salem, N. C., October 17, 1872.

FALL AND WINTER CAMPAIGN!

:o:

J. L. FULKERSON

is now offering the largest and most beautiful stock of

NEWEST STYLES DRESS GOODS,

SUCH AS

Poplin Cords,	Crape Mohair,	Prize Poplin, "Style of the Period."
Berlin Cords,	Mohair Brocade,	Paris Plaid,
Alpacca Cords,	Uhlan Stripes,	Mohair Plaid, bright colors,
Turcos Jacquards,	Paris Suitings,	Wool DeLaines, best colors,
London Stripes,	Paris Poplins, *Brocade,*	Alpacas and Mohairs, white and in colors, Merinos, white and in colors.

Also a good assortment of *Flannels, Shawls, Repellants, Heavy Cloakings,* and many other articles especially adapted to the tastes of the Ladies.

Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinetts and Jeans, for Gentlemen and Boy's wear.

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES.

Ladies' fine Shoes a speciality.

My stock comprises everything usually kept in this section of country, and many articles of FINE WARES not generally kept here by others, to all of which I invite the generous public. Stock replenished every week, if necessary, and *special orders* promptly attended to.

J. L. FULKERSON.

IT CANNOT BE DENIED,

J. L. FULKERSON has the *Finest,* Largest and best assorted stock of LADIES' DRESS GOODS ever offered by any house in Western North Carolina.

The **Empress Cloths, Poplins, French Satines** and **Silk Repps** just received, are most beautiful. The prices on these goods are as low as in any New York or Philadelphia house at retail, being only a fraction over cost of importation. Come and see.

J. L. FULKERSON.

GRAND OPENING

OF

NEW GOODS

AT THE

Notion and Variety Store.

I HAVE NOW ON EXHIBITION and for sale the **Largest and most Stylish Stock** ever offered in this market. My stock is of superior quality and embraces everything necessary to a complete **FIRST CLASS ESTABLISHMENT.** These goods will be sold at CITY PRICES.

Particular attention is directed to the following partial list of articles in store:

Silk Scarfs,	*Leather Belts,*	*Infant Opera Cloaks,*	
Silk Bows,	*Breakfast Shawls,*	*Children's Hoods and Sacks,*	
Bustles,	*Handkerchiefs,*	*Balmorals,*	
Ladies' Woven Jackets,	Zephyrs,	Nubias,	Ladies' Kid and Buck Gauntlets,
Velvets,	Ruffles,	Silk Buttons,	Trimmings,
Ribbons,	Fringes,	Lace Collars,	Edgings,
Laces,	Switches,	Linen Collars,	Plats,

Ladies', Misses' and Children's Cotton and Merino Hosiery, White and Colored.

Ladies' Misses' and Children's GLOVES, Ladies', Misses', and Children's Vests.

A FULL LINE LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage extended to me the past season. I earnestly solicit a continuance, confident that I have redeemed my promise to make this THE CHEAP STORE.

☞ I am also agent for the celebrated HOWE SEWING MACHINE. Sewing Machine needles always on hand.

J. BLICKENDERFER.

Salem, N. C., South Side Public Square, near Female Academy.

HORSE AND CATTLE

POWDER

at Zevely's Drug Store,

SALEM, N. C.

CHARTS FOR THE PEOPLE,

at the BOOKSTORE

Building and Alphabet BLOCKS FOR CHILDREN,

at the BOOKSTORE

BUY YOUR SCHOOL BOOKS, PAPER AND INK AT BLUM'S.

NOTICE

Is hereby given to all persons not to trespass on any of my lands and premises, and remove anything therefrom under penalty of the law.

Oct15,1872-4w. JNO. N. BLUM.

NO HUMBUG

ABOUT IT!

We do not pretend to publish, as many do every season, that we have just received the largest stock of goods ever brought to this country, but we do say that we are now receiving

A Large Stock of Goods

selected with great care, in several of the Northern Cities and *we now want to sell them, and intend to do it.*

If you want the worth of your money,
If you want to buy your goods cheap,
If you want to get goods to please you,
If you want a dollars worth for a dollar,

CALL AND SEE US.

We thank our friends, one and all, for the liberal encouragement given to us heretofore, and ask a continuance. We intend to try, by fair dealing and accommodating prices, to merit not only a continuance but an increase of public favor.

Our assortment is complete in every department. In

DRY GOODS

the wants of our FAIR FRIENDS have been well provided for, and we offer them all sorts of ***Dress Goods, Shawls,*** FLANNELS, SKIRTS, SHOES, &c., and at prices that cannot fail to please them. In

MEN'S WEAR

we have a full line of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, JEANS, SATINETTS, COATING, CORDUROY, &c. Also a good lot of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

OVER COATS, FROCK and SACK COATS, PANTS, VESTS, DRAWERS, SHIRTS, &c.

Drugs and Medicines,

Dye-Stuffs of all sorts, kinds and colors, Medicines, Oils, Spices, &c.

HARDWARE

is a specialty with us; and we pride ourselves on having a nice assortment, and that of good goods;—LOCKS of all kinds, HINGES, SCREWS, NAILS, TOOLS, CASTINGS, &c.

Boots and Shoes,

In the above line WE DON'T INTEND TO BE BEAT BY ANY BODY.—We have a big lot, well assorted, Can fit any size, age, sex or color.

Groceries.

If you want to drink a cup of good COFFEE, come and buy some of our good Rio Coffee, and your neighbors will soon come back to Wommack's and want *some of the same sort.*

We have different kinds of Sugar, Molasses, Oil, Salt, Lead, Shot, &c., &c.

We keep always on hand an assortment of

Upper and Harness Leather,

tanned in Clemmonsville, N. C., by Carlos Strupe & Son. We need not brag about this leather, as their reputation is established.—Premiums were awarded to above firm at the State and Charlotte fairs.

Also a good lot of SOLE LEATHER.

We are too modest to tell you more about our stock, and ask you to come and see—you will find the half has not been told.

We have the Goods; we intend to sell them. We prefer "a nimble sixpence to a slow shilling." It takes two to make a bargain; but if you need any goods and will come and see us, we'll trade certain.

☞ Bring along anything you've got to trade on,—Corn, Wheat, Oats, Rye, Peas, Flour, Rags, Fur, Lumber, &c.

R. A. WOMMACK & CO.

Salem, October 29, 1872. 44-tf.

GREAT EXHIBITION!

New Goods

FOR THE

Fall and Winter Trade.

PFOHL & STOCKTON,

DEALERS IN

General Merchandise,

HAVE NOW IN STORE IN

SALEM AND WINSTON, N. C.,

An unusually large and varied stock of

DRY GOODS,

Notions, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Groceries, Drugs, Queensware, Hardware, &c., &c., &c.,

Their friends, and the public generally, are invited to call and examine their stock before purchasing elsewhere. On examination of Goods and prices, they are satisfied all who need anything in their line, will find it to their interest to make a bill with them.

They are Determined to Please, and Defy Competition.

Persons from a distance will find convenient

WAGON YARDS,

with Sheds and Stables, at their stores in Salem and Winston, with accommodations for men, women and children.

☞ Highest prices paid for all kinds of Fruits and General Country Produce.

Salem, N. C., Oct. 31, 1872.-44-6m.

FOR RENT!

I have a comfortable house with a good lot for rent in Salem. For further particulars apply to

Oct17,1872-tf H. W. FRIES.

CHRISTMAS AT BLUM'S.—During this month we will have our Christmas Goods in store, among which will be found many useful and ornamental articles, suitable for the holidays.

Poetry.

BOYS.

BY J. M. B.

Who is respected now, I ask,
And answer it straightway:
It is the honest, faithful boy
Who parents doth obey.

It is the boy that's very kind
To other little boys,
And treats old age with much respect
Which greatly he enjoys.

It is the boy who labors hard
To improve himself in knowledge;
And thinks that if he can, he will
Be apt to go to college.

It is the boy who active is,
In doing good to others;
And in good humor tries to please
His sisters and his brothers.

If such a boy is not beloved,
No truth is in the world;
And Virtue's Banner, pure and white,
Will never be unfurled.

But truth remains, and virtue too,
And will till time shall end;
And just so long will all such boys,
Have in the good a friend.

THE TRADES.

A carpenter's duty is plane;
A cobbler for food sells his sole;
The barber who's ne'er crossed the main
Still passes from poll to poll;
The brickmaker, bloodthirsty elf,
To kiln's been addicted of old;
The palferer goes for the pelf;
And elder's as oft young as old;
The weather-cock makers are vain
Of the vanes they expose to the blast;
The bellows man ne'er will refrain
From "blowing" his wares to the last;
A lawyer's existence is brief;
A printer 'gainst vice should be proof;
The builder will sure come to grief
Who commences to build at the roof;
The miller makes millions from mills;
In all trades can money be made,
But newspapers suffer from bills
Which seldom or never are paid.

Humorous.

One of the best dressed, and most brilliant young men in Chicago, who parts his hair in the middle, essayed to delight a select party of ladies and gentlemen one evening by a few flashes of wit. The most noticeable scintillation of his wit was a conundrum: "Haw—" said he, "Aw—when is a lady not a lady?" Nobody could tell, and the propounder of the conundrum gave the answer. "When she's a little buggy," he said. A dead silence fell on the company, and the funny man was the focus of many singular glances.—He soon became conscious that "some one had blundered." So he dived into a vest pocket, brought out a newspaper scrap, eyed it attentively three or four times, and then brightened up. "Haw— yes," he said, "of course—haw—yes, of course—haw—when she's a little *sulky*. Knew it was some kind of a wagon."

A peasant in Paris, for the first time, was much interested in all he saw, and asked numerous questions of those with whom he spoke. One day he walked into a little office where there was a table only covered with writing materials and a chair. A young man was seated there idle.

"Sir," said the peasant, "will you be kind enough to tell me what you sell in here?"

"Certainly," said the man, wishing to revenge himself for the interruption, "we sell asses' heads."

"Why," said the peasant with an air of great simplicity, "what good sales you must have had; I see only one in the place."

"The voice of woman, gentlemen," said a romantic individual, in a late argument in a beer saloon—"the voice of woman, no matter how much some of you may sneer at the sentiment, exercises a soothing, an inspiring, a hallowing influence upon the par of man; comforts him in affliction, and—" "Tom, you rascal!" exclaimed his wife, at this moment showing herself at the door, "come home, you loitering scamp, and leave these worthless fellows to themselves. Oh! when I get you home, won't you catch it? that you will!"

DUTCH WISDOM.—Pigamy should never pe punished py der law. A man mit doo wives, if he lives mit dem both, is punished better than any laws can do it. Many peeble spend much ov deir vages in der visky shops, and den sot down and frets bekause deir nabors gits along more better as dem. Der only mark dat some men vill ever make in dis vorld vill pe der mark of deir poots in der mut.

WANTED.—A boot for the foot of the stairs, a handkerchief for the nose of a pair of bellows, a key to undo a box on the ear, some water to wash the face of the earth in, a hat to fit the head of the class, tablecovers for the railway timo-tables, spectacles for the eyes of a potatoe, a stocking for a leg of mutton, a pair of legs for the breeches of promise, and a pair of gloves for the hands of a watch.

A little six-year old boy was asked by his teacher to write a composition on the subject of water, and the following is the production:

"Water is good to drink, to swim in, and to skate on when frozen. When I was a little boy the nurse used to bathe me every morning in water. I have been told that the Injuns don't wash themselves but once in ten years. I wish I was an Injun!"

A gentleman who was a mighty hunter was plagued with a degenerate son, who manifested no great predilection for his father's pursuits. One day he exclaimed, in the bitterness of his mortification, "Cuss me, Tom, if you ain't gettin' perfectly worthless; you'll neither hunt nor fish.—I'll be hanged if I don't send you to school."

"Why, Uncle Dewlittle, how dew you dew? Come in and rest a little while, dew! How does Hannah dew, and what is she dewing? Dew tell us all the news! Come, now sit up to the table and dew as we dew! Help yourself, and dew talk some, and dew not make me dew all the talking, for I shan't dew it. Now dew, dew say something, dew!"

A sporting Quaker puts his buts thus:—"Friend Edward, thee thinks thy horse is faster than mine. I value my opinion at a hundred dollars. Now, if thee values thy opinion at the same rate, we will put the money together, and ask our horses what they think of it, and leave the conclusion to them."

"May I leave a few tracts?" asked a travelling quack doctor of a lady who responded to his knock. "Leave some tracks? Certainly you may," said she, looking at him most benignly over her specs; leave them with the heel toward the house, if you please."

A few years since at the celebration of our national anniversary, a peddler who was present, being called upon for a toast, offered the following: "Here is health to poverty; it sticks to a man when all his friends forsake him."

JUST PUBLISHED
BLUM'S
FARMER'S AND PLANTER'S
ALMANAC
FOR
1873.

Orders solicited andpromptly filled.
L. V. & E. T. BLUM.
Salem, N. C., Oct. 1, 1872.

ESTABLISHED 1827!

THE OLD FRANKLIN PRESS.
PLAIN AND FANCY
BOOK & JOB PRINTING
NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE

Dick's English Classics.
The Cheapest Books ever Published.

Shakspeare	50 cents
Byron	50 "
Scott	25 "
Goldsmith	50 "
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Milton	25 "
Cowper	25 "
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At the BOOK STORE.

AT THE BOOK STORE
NEAT WALNUT WORK BOXES at low prices
TRANSPARENT SLATES, three sizes.
Cheap Port Folios, Paper Window Shades,
Fireboard Prints, Wall Paper,
INITIAL PAPER,—Rose Tint, and Ornamented.
Magill's Paper Fasteners,
New Ink Erasers,—the best thing out.
Good and cheap Writing Paper.
Blank Account and Record Books.
Tilden's Nonspilling Inkstands,
and many other articles in our line.
L. V. & E. T. BLUM.
March 31, 1871.

FOR FALL SOWING!
USE THE
FARMER'S FAVORITE!
LISTAR BROTHERS
BONE MANURE
For Sale by - J. B. RUSSELL, General Agent
No. 16, Bowley's Wharf, BALTIMORE, MD.
August 22. 33-2m.

"Unquestionably the best sustained work of the kind in the World."

Harper's Magazine,

Notices of the Press.

The ever increasing circulation of this excellent monthly proves its continual adaptation to popular desires and needs. Indeed, when we think into how many homes it penetrates every month, we must consider it as one of the educators as well as entertainers of the public mind, for its vast popularity has been won by no appeal to stupid prejudices or depraved tastes.—*Boston Globe.*

The character which this *Magazine* possesses for variety, enterprise, artistic wealth, and literary culture that has kept pace with, if it has not led the times, should cause its conductors to regard it with justifiable complacency. It also entitles them to a great claim upon the public gratitude. The *Magazine* has done good and not evil all the days of its life.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR 1873.
Terms:

HARPER'S MAGAZINE, one year.....$4 00.
An extra copy of either the Magazine, Weekly or Bazar will be supplied gratis for every club of five subscribers at $4 each, in one remittance: or six copies for $20, without extra copy.
Subscriptions to Harper's Magazine, Weekly and Bazar, to one address for one year, $10; or, two of Harper's Periodicals, to one address for one year, $7.
Back numbers can be supplied at any time.
A Complete set of Harper's Magazine, now comprising 45 volumes, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, freight at expense of purchaser, for $2 25 cents per volume. Single volumes, by mail, postpaid, $3. Cloth cases for binding, 58 cents, by mail, postpaid.
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Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

"A Complete Pictorial History of the Times"--"The best, cheapest, and most successful Family Paper in the Union."

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SPLENDIDLY ILLUSTRATED.

Notices of the Press.

The Weekly is the ablest and most powerful illustrated periodical published in this country. Its editorials are scholarly and convincing, and carry much weight. Its illustrations of current events are full and fresh, and are prepared by our best designers.—With a circulation of 150,000, the weekly is read by at least half a million persons, and its influence as an organ of opinion is simply tremendous. The Weekly maintains a positive position, and expresses decided views on political and social problems.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

SUBSCRIPTIONS.--1873.
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An extra copy of either the Magazine, Weekly or Bazar will be supplied gratis for every club of five Subscribers at $4 each. in one remittance; or, Six copies for $20, without extra copy.
Subscriptions to Harper's Magazine, Weekly and Bazar, to one address for one year, $10; or two of Harper's Periodicals, to one address for one year $7.
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The annual volumes of Hrrper's Weekly in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, free of expense, for $7 each. A complete set comprising sixteen volumes, sent on receipt of cash at the rate of $5 25 per volume., freight at expense of purchaser.
The postage on Harper's Weekly is 20 cents a year, which must be paid at the subscriber's post office.
Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

"A Repository of Fashion, Pleasure, and Instruction."

Harper's Bazar.

Notices of the Press.

The Bazar is edited with a contribution of tact and talent that we seldom find in any journal; and the journal itself is the organ of the great world of fashion.—*Boston Traveller.*

The *Bazar* commends itself to every member of the household—to the children by droll and pretty pictures, to the young ladies by its fashion-plates in endless variety, to the provident matron by its patterns for the children's clothes, to *paterfamilias* by its tasteful designs for embroidered slippers and luxurious dressing-gowns. But the reading-matter of the *Bazar* is uniformly of great excellence. The paper has acquired a wide popularity for the fireside enjoyment it affords.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

SUBSCRIPTIONS.—1873.
Terms.

Harper's Bazar, one year.....$4 00
An Extra Copy of either the Magazine, Weekly, or Bazar will be supplied gratis for every Club of Five Subscribers at $4 00 each, in one remittance; or, Six Copies for $20 00, without extra copy.
Subscriptions to Harper's Magazine, Weekly, and Bazar, to one address for one year, $10 00; or, two of Harper's Periodicals, to one address for one year, $7 00.
Back Numbers can be supplied at any time.
The five volumes of HARPER'S BAZAR, for the years 1868, '69, '70, '71, '72, elegantly bound in green morrocco cloth, will be sent by express, freight prepaid, for $7 00 each.
The postage on HARPER'S BAZAR is 20 cents a year, which must be paid at the *subscriber's* post-office.
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PROSPECTUS FOR 1873.
SIXTH YEAR.

THE ALDINE,

An Illustrated Monthly Journal, universally admitted to be the Handsomest Periodical in the World. A Representative and Champion of American Taste.

Not for Sale in Book or News Stores.

THE ALDINE, while issued with all the regularity has none of temporary or *timely* interest characteristic of ordinary periodicals. It is an elegant miscellany of pure, light and graceful literature; and a collection of pictures, the rarest specimens of artistic skill in black and white. Although each succeeding number affords a fresh pleasure to its friends, the real value and beauty of *THE ALDINE* will be most appreciated after it has been bound up at the end of the year. While other publications may claim superior cheapness, as compared with rivals of a similar class, *THE ALDINE* is a unique and original conception,—alone and unapproached-absolutely without competition in price and character. The possessor of a complete volume cannot duplicate the quantity of fine paper and engravings in any other shape or number of volumes *for ten times its cost; and then, there are the chromos, besides.*

ART DEPARTMENT.

Notwithstanding the increase in the price of subscription last Fall, when *THE ALDINE* assumed its present noble proportions and representative character, the edition *was more than doubled* during the past year; proving that the American public appreciate, and will support a sincere effort in the cause of Art. The publishers, anxious to justify the ready confidence thus demonstrated, have exerted themselves to the utmost to develop and improve the work; and the plans for the coming year, as unfolded by the monthly issues, will astonish and delight even the most sanguine friends of *THE ALDINE.*

The publishers are authorized to announce designs from many of the most eminent artists of America.

In addition, *THE ALDINE* will reproduce examples of the best foreign masters, selected with a view to the highest artistic success, and greatest general interest, avoiding such as have become familiar, through photographs, or copies of any kind.

The quarterly tinted plates, for 1873, will reproduce four of John S. Davis' inimitable child-sketches appropriate to the four seasons. These plates, appearing in the issues for January, April, July and October, would be alone worth the price of a year's subscription.

The popular feature of a copiously illustrated "Christmas" number will be continued.

To possess such a valuable epitome of the art world at a cost so trifling, will command the subscriptions of thousands in every section of the country; but, as the usefulness and attractions of *THE ALDINE* can be enhanced, in proportion to the numerical increase of its supporters, the publishers propose to make "assurance doubly sure," by the following unparalleled offer of

PREMIUM CHROMOS FOR 1873.

Every subscriber to the Aldine, who pays in advance for the year 1873, will receive, without additional charge, a pair of beautiful oil chromos, after J. J. Hill, the eminent English painter. The pictures entitled "The Village Belle," and "Crossing the Moor," are 14x20 inches—are printed from 25 different plates, requiring 25 impressions and tints to perfect each picture. The same chromos are sold for $30 per pair in the art stores. As it is the determination of its conductors to keep *THE ALDINE* out of the reach of competition in every department the chromos will be found correspondingly ahead of any that can be offered by other periodicals. Every subscriber will receive a certificate over the signature of the publishers, *guaranteeing* that the chromos delivered shall be equal to the samples furnished the agent, or the money will be refunded. The distribution of pictures of this grade, free to the subscribers to a five dollar periodical, will mark an epoch in the history of Art; and considering the unprecedented cheapness of the price for *THE ALDINE* itself, the marvel falls little short of a miracle, even to those best acquainted with the achievements of inventive genius and improved mechanical appliances. (For illustrations of these chromos, see November issue of *THE ALDINE.*)

THE LITERARY DEPARTMENT

will continue under the care of Mr. RICHARD HENRY STODDARD, assisted by the best writers and poets of the day, who will strive to have the literature of *THE ALDINE* always in keeping with its artistic attractions.

TERMS.

$5 per annum in advance, with Oil Chromos free.

THE ALDINE will, hereafaer, be obtainable only by subscription. There will be no reduced or club rate; cash for subscriptions must be sent to the publishers direct, or handed to the local agent, *without responsibility to the publishers*, except in cases where the certificate is given, bearing the *fac-simile* signature of JAMES SUTTON & Co.

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EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

THE undersigned having qualified as Executors o the last Will and Testament of Dr. A. T. Zevely dec'd., all persons indebted to the estate of said deceased are hereby notified to make prompt payment, as longer indulgence will not be given. And all persons having claims against said estate are requested to present them, properly authenticated on or before the 6th day of June, 1873, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

T. R. PURNELL, } Executors.
L. V. BLUM, }
Salem N. C., June 6th, 1872. 23-3m.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

HAVING qualified as Executor of the last Will and Testament of M. M. Transou, dec'd., all persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, are hereby notified to make payment without delay, as longer indulgence cannot be given. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to present them properly authenticated, on or before the 6th day of June, 1873, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

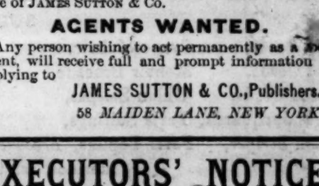
E. T. BLUM, *Executor.*
Salem, N. C., June 4, 1872. 23-3m.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

HAVING duly qualified as Executor of the last Will of Miss Lucinda Bagge, deceased, all persons having claims against her estate, are notified to present them to me for payment, on or before the 12th day of June, 1873, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. And all persons indebted to her estate, are urgently requested to make payment.

THOS. J. WILSON,
Winston, N. C., June 12th, 1872. *Executor.*
25-6w.

JOHN H. ZEVELY,



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an always find them at the above establish ment, at reasonable prices.

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PERFUMERY, SOAPS,
NOTIONS
PATENT MEDICINES,

in fact everything in his line always on hand
J. H. ZEVELY
Jan. 14. 1870

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Shipping and Commission
MERCHANTS,
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H. G. WORTH, D. G. WORTH.

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Arrives every Saturday, by 3 P. M. Departs every Friday, at 6 A. M.

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Arrives every Friday, by 7, P. M. Departs every Saturday, at 6, A. M.

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Arrives every Tuesday, by 7, P. M. Departs every Monday at 7, A. M.

WALNUT COVE MAIL.
Arrives every Saturday, by 7, P. M. Departs every Friday, at 4, P. M.

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(TWENTIETH YEAR.)
A Political and Family Newspaper,
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Payable in Advance.

In politics the PRESS is Conservative and will advocate a conciliatory course.—The NEWS department will always be full. AGRICULTURE, the MECHANIC ARTS, the MARKETS, &c., will receive due attention. Carefully selected MISCELLANEOUS READING will always appear in its proper place.—In short, we will spare no pains to make the PEOPLE'S PRESS one of the most welcome visitors to the family circle.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.
March 7, 1872.

Fancy Goods and Stationery
we have in great variety, such as
A NEW LOT OF

We would call the attention of our friends and customers to the following elegant pres entation books:

HUDSON RIVER LEGENDS.
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PEARLS FROM BRITISH POETS
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Mental Photograph Albums,
Waverly and other Novels, (cheap.)
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Pictures of Christ.
Steel Engraving of Holy Family.
World Essays.
Songs before Sunrise.
A Woman's Poems.
Verses, by. H. H.
May 19, 1871.

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HIGHLY COLORED ORNAMENTED CHARTS, of the following subjects:
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Pilgrim's Progress,
Our Saviour,
Mt. Vernon, Cheap at the
BOOK STORE.

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Cabinet Furniture and Chairs.
A. C. VOGLER & CO.,
SALEM, N. C.,
ON MAIN STREET, NEXT DOOR TO
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HAVE made arrangements to keep on hand a variety of NORTHERN FURNITURE. Have also constantly on hand home-made work, and make to order all kinds of FURNITURE, such as BUREAUS, TABLES, BEDSTEADS, LOUNGES, MATTRESSES, &c., &c., which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for cash.

He also invites the attention of the public to his assortment of CHAIRS, among which are Cane Seats of every description; Cane and Stool-seat Rockers; Office Chairs; Children's Chairs. Also the best article of Home-made Split Bottoms—all cheap for Cash.

☞ Arrangements have been made to furnish to order any quality and style of Northern Furniture, at short notice.

Catalogues and Price List can be examined by calling at our establishment.

A. C. VOGLER & CO.
Salem, N. C., July 10, 1872. 27–tf.

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VIOLINS, GUITARS,
BANJOS, TAMBORINES,
FLUTES, FIFES,
ACCORDIONS.
VIOLIN, GUITAR AND BANJO STRINGS.
Extra Violin
BOWS and HAIR
For Bows, &c., &c., with a good supply of
Perfumery, Soaps & Fancy Articles

HORSE AND CATTLE

POWDER
at Zevely's Drug Store,
SALEM, N. C.

CHARTS
FOR THE PEOPLE,
at the BOOKSTORE

LITERARY NOTICE.

An American Novel.

Dr. Holland's serial story, entitled "Arthur Bonnicastle," to be commenced in *Scribner's Monthly* for November, and continued throughout the year, will be autobiographical in form, and in a different vein from the earlier stories of this writer. It will incorporate much of personal experience, abound in interesting incident, and will deal with some of the most important problems of American Life. The illustrations of this story by Miss Halleck will be among the best that have appeared in the Magazine.

Higginson on Hawthorne.

Col. T. W. Higginson will publish a paper on Hawthorne's "Septimius Felton," in the November number of *Scribner's.*

Holland on Hyacinthe.

Scribner's Monthly for November will have an editorial on Father Hyacinthe, in which Dr. Holland strongly defends the priest's recent marriage, and hurls scorn at his protestant revilers.

The Poets of Scribner's Monthly.

The October number of *Scribner's Monthly* contains four poems by women. The writers are Mary E. Bradley, Susan Coolidge, Charlotte F. Bates, Louisa Bushnell. The Press commented on the poetry of the number as being of remarkable excellence.

The poetry of the November number is to be contributed entirely by women. They are: Christina G. Rossetti, Celia Thaxter, "H. H.," Mrs. Whitney and Elizabeth Akers Allen. Here are nine poems by nine different women, and all it is to be presumed of unusual merit.

The December number will contain a Poem by the celebrated English Poet, Robert Buchanan.

More about Stanley.

Edward King of the *Boston Journal*, in the November number of *Scribner's Monthly* will give an account of an expedition among the Spanish Revolutionists, which he took in company with Stanley, the Livingston discoverer.

"The Demons of the Shadow,"

is the title of a curious paper by Moncure D. Conway in the forthcoming number of *Scribner's*, in which he gives what is called "The Natural History of the Devil."

Prayer and Pills.

is the title of one of Holland's Editorials in the November *Scribner.*

JUST RECEIVED
AT ZEVELY'S
DRUG STORE,
POST OFFICE BUILDING.
Dr. Sage's Celebrated Catarrh Remedy,
Dr Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery,
and Pleasant Purgative Pellets.
Also, Allen's Unrivalled Lung Balsam,
McLean's Voleanic Oil Liniment.
Hall's Vegetable Sicillian Hair Renewer.
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The following fine Extracts for the handkerchief can be had in any quantity:
Boquet Caroline,
Patchuly, Musk,
Jockey Club,
Ylang Ylang,
Cologne, &c.
Call and see for yourselves. I am satisfied that I can please.
JOHN H. ZEVELY.

WANTED. We will give energetic men and women
Business that will Pay
from $4 to $8 per day, can be pursued in your own neighborhood, and is strictly honorable. Particulars free, or samples that will enable you to go to work at once, will be sent on receipt of two three cent stamps. Address
J. LATHAM & CO.,
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Dried Plums Wanted!
50 BARRELS OF SEEDED DRIED BLUE PLUMS wanted by E. A. VOGLER.
Salem, N. C. Sept. 19th, 1872. 38–2w.

CHILL and FEVER
REMEDIES
At Zevely's Drug Store.

THOS. R. PURNELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SALEM, N. C.,
WILL practice in the Courts of Forsyth, Yadkin, Surry, Stokes, Davie and Davidson Counties.
Prompt attention given to the collection and settlement of claims in all parts of the State.
June 16, 1871.–24-tf.

Family Bibles, Fine and Common.
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PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL
Lettering and Sign Painting
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
NEATLY AND EXPEDITIOUSLY EXECUTED by JOHN A. VOGLER.
Salem, N. C., Aug. 4.

UNABRIDGED.
SMITH'S COMPLETE BIBLE DICTIONARY at the BOOK STORE.

Mental Photograph Albums,
At the BOOK STORE.

Plantation for Sale.

A Plantation, within three miles of Salem, with Dwelling and Stable thereon; Meadows, Orchard, &c., for sale.

Aug. 8, 1872. Enquire at this Office.

NATIONAL SERIES.
National Primers,
Spellers and Readers.
Dickens and Bulwers Novels,
cheap editions at the BOOK STORE.

NOTICE
Is hereby given to all persons not to trespass on any of my lands and premises, and remove anything therefrom under penalty of the law.
Oct15,1872–4w. JNO. N. BLUM.

Building and Alphabet
BLOCKS
FOR CHILDREN,
at the - - BOOKSTORE

BUY YOUR
SCHOOL BOOKS, PAPER AND INK
AT BLUM'S.

THEA-NECTAR
GREAT REDUCTION
IN THE PRICE OF
TEA.
THE Thea-Nectar is a pure Black Tea, with a Green Tea flavor, and will suit all tastes. It can be had at Zevely's Drug Store at the reduced price of one dollar per pound.

E. A. PFOHL. J. H. STOCKTON.
MERCHANT'S HOTEL,
WINSTON, N. C
THIS HOTEL is situated in one of the most favorable localities in this section.
Guests can reach Salem in a few minutes walk.
☞ An excellent Table with well Ventilated Rooms.
April 18, 1872.–16-6m.

R. T. CRAY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
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WILL practice in the Courts of Forsyth, and adjoining counties.
☞ Collection of claims promptly attended to.
Jan. 11, 1872. 2-tf.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,
For all the purposes of a Laxative Medicine.

Perhaps no one medicine is so universally required by everybody as a cathartic, nor was ever any before so universally adopted into use, in every country and among all classes, as this mild but efficient purgative Pill. The obvious reason is, that it is a more reliable and far more effectual remedy than any other. Those who have tried it, know that it cured them; those who have not, know that it cures their neighbors and friends; and all know that what it does once it does always—that it never fails through any fault or neglect of its composition. We have thousands upon thousands of certificates of their remarkable cures of the following complaints, but such cures are known in every neighborhood, and we need not publish them. Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates; containing neither calomel nor any deleterious drug, they may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar-coating preserves them ever fresh, and makes them pleasant to take, while being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

They operate by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action—remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their irregular action to health, and by correcting, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first origin of disease.

Minute directions are given in the wrapper on the box, for the following complaints, which these *Pills* rapidly cure:—

For **Dyspepsia** or **Indigestion**, **Listlessness**, **Languor** and **Loss of Appetite**, they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach, and restore its healthy tone and action.

For **Liver Complaint** and its various symptoms, **Bilious Headache**, **Sick Headache**, **Jaundice** or **Green Sickness**, **Bilious Colic** and **Bilious Fevers**, they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action or remove the obstructions which cause it.

For **Dysentery** or **Diarrhœa**, but one mild dose is generally required.

For **Rheumatism**, **Gout**, **Gravel**, **Palpitation of the Heart**, **Pain in the Side**, **Back** and **Loins**, they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change those complaints disappear.

For **Dropsy** and **Dropsical Swellings** they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a drastic purge.

For **Suppression** a large dose should be taken as it produces the desired effect by sympathy.

As a *Dinner Pill*, take one or two *Pills* to promote digestion and relieve the stomach.

An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. Hence it is often advantageous where no serious derangement exists. One who feels tolerably well, often finds that a dose of these *Pills* makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the digestive apparatus.

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical Chemists,
LOWELL, MASS., U. S. A.

Every year increases the popularity of this valuable Hair Preparation; which is due to merit alone. We can assure our old patrons that it is kept fully up to its high standard; and it is the only reliable and perfected preparation for restoring GRAY OR FADED HAIR to its youthful color, making it soft, lustrous, and silken. The scalp, by its use, becomes white and clean. It removes all eruptions and dandruff, and, by its tonic properties, prevents the hair from falling out, as it stimulates and nourishes the hair-glands. By its use, the hair grows thicker and stronger. In baldness, it restores the capillary glands to their normal vigor, and will create a new growth, except in extreme old age. It is the most economical HAIR DRESSING ever used, as it requires fewer applications, and gives the hair a splendid, glossy appearance. A. A. Hayes, M.D., State Assayer of Massachusetts, says, "The constituents are pure, and carefully selected for excellent quality; and I consider it the BEST PREPARATION for its intended purposes."

Sold by all Druggists, and Dealers in Medicines.
Price One Dollar.

Buckingham's Dye.
FOR THE WHISKERS.
As our Renewer in many cases requires too long a time, and too much care, to restore gray or faded Whiskers, we have prepared this dye, in *one preparation*; which will quickly and effectually accomplish this result. It is easily applied, and produces a color which will neither rub nor wash off. Sold by all Druggists. Price Fifty Cents.
Manufactured by R. P. HALL & CO.,
NASHUA, N.H.

DOLLY VARDEN
JUST RECEIVED
At Blickenderfer's
NOTION & VARIETY STORE,
Salem, N. C.,
A LARGE AND VARIED STOCK OF
SPRING AND SUMMER STYLES
OF
FANCY GOODS
AND
NOTIONS.
These goods have been carefully selected to suit this market, embracing many new articles. Thankful for past patronage, the public are respectfully invited to examine the stock before purchasing elsewhere. 17-4t

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Will practice in the counties of Yadkin, Stokes, Surry and those adjoining.
Prompt attention given to the collection of claims
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A lot of small Steel engravings suitable for Scrap Books, at BLUM'S.